Package: glatos (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title A package for the Great Lakes Acoustic Telemetry Observation System

Description Functions useful to members of the Great Lakes Acoustic Telemetry Observation System https://glatos.glos.us; many more broadly relevant to simulating, processing, analysing, and visualizing acoustic telemetry data.

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URL https://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos

BugReports https://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/issues

License GPL-2

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Contents

`abacus_plot` *Plot detection locations of acoustic transmitters over time*

Description

Plot detection locations of acoustic transmitters over time.

Usage

```
abacus_plot(
  det,
  location_col = "glatos_array",
  locations = NULL,
  show_receiver_status = NULL,
  receiver_history = NULL,
  out_file = NULL,
  x_res = 5,
  x_format = "%Y-%m-%d",
  outFile = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`det` A `glatos_detections` object (e.g., produced by read_glatos_detections) containing detections to be plotted.

OR A data frame containing detection data with at least two columns, one of which must be named 'detection_timestamp_utc', described below, and another column containing a location grouping variable, whose name is specified by `location_col` (see below).

The following column must appear in `det`:

`detection_timestamp_utc` Detection timestamps; MUST be of class POSIXct.

`location_col` A character string indicating the column name in `det` that will be used as the location grouping variable (e.g. "glatos_array"), in quotes.

`locations` An optional vector containing the locations `location_col` to show in the plot. Plot order corresponds to order in the vector (from bottom up). Should correspond to values in `location_col`, but can contain values that are not in the det data frame (i.e., can use this option to plot locations fish were not detected).

`show_receiver_status`
DEPCRECATED. No longer used. A logical value indicating whether or not to display receiver status behind detection data (i.e., indicate when receivers were in the water). If `show_receiver_status` == TRUE, then a receiver_history data frame (`receiver_history`) must be supplied. Default is FALSE.

`receiver_history`
An optional `glatos_receivers` object (e.g., produced by read_glatos_receivers) containing receiver history data for plotting receiver status behind the detection data when `receiver_history` is not `NULL`.

OR An optional data frame containing receiver history data for plotting receiver status behind the detection data.

The following column must be present:

`deploy_date_time` Receiver deployment timestamps; MUST be of class POSIXct.

`recover_date_time` Receiver recovery timestamps; MUST be of class POSIXct.

a grouping column whose name is specified by `location_col` See above.

out_file	An optional character string with the name (including extension) of output image file to be created. File extension will determine type of file written. For example, "abacus_plot.png" will write a png file to the working directory. If NULL (default) then the plot will be printed to the default plot device. Supported extensions: png, jpeg, bmp, and tiff.
x_res	Resolution of x-axis major tick marks. If numeric (e.g., 5 (default value), then range of x-axis will be divided into that number of equally-spaced bins; and will be passed to length.out argument of seq.Date. If character, then value will be passed to by argument of seq.Date. In that case, a character string, containing one of "day", "week", "month", "quarter" or "year". This can optionally be preceded by a (positive or negative) integer and a space, or followed by "s". E.g., "10 days", "weeks", "4 weeks", etc. See seq.Date.
x_format	Format of the x-axis tick mark labels (major ticks only; minor ticks are not supported). Default is "%Y-%m-%d". Any valid strptime specification should work.
outFile	Deprecated. Use out_file instead.
...	Other plotting arguments that pass to plot, points (e.g., col, lwd, type). Use cex.main to set title character size, and col.main to set title color. If xlim is specified, it must be a two-element vector of POSIXct.

Details

NAs are not allowed in any of the two required columns.

The locations vector is used to control which locations will appear in the plot and in what order they will appear. If no locations vector is supplied, the function will plot only those locations that appear in the det data frame and the order of locations on the y-axis will be alphebetical from top to bottom.

By default, the function does not distinguish detections from different transmitters and will therefore plot all transmitters the same color. If more than one fish is desired in a single plot, a vector of colors must be passed to the function using the 'col =' argument. The color vector must be the same length as the number of rows in the detections data frame or the colors will be recycled.

Plotting options (i.e., line width and color) can be changed using optional graphical parameters http://www.statmethods.net/advgraphs/parameters.html that are passed to "points" (see ?points).

Value

An image to the default plot device or a file containing the image if out_file is specified.

Author(s)

T. R. Binder, edited by A. Dini

Examples

```
# get path to example detection file
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.csv",
```

```
  package = "glatos"
)
det <- read_glatos_detections(det_file)

# subset one transmitter
det2 <- det[det$animal_id == 153, ]

# plot without control table and main tile and change color to red
abacus_plot(det2,
  locations = NULL,
  main = "TagID: 32054", col = "red"
)

# example with locations specified
abacus_plot(det2, locations = c(
  "DRF", "DRL", "FMP", "MAU", "PRS", "RAR",
  "DRM", "FDT"
), main = "TagID: 32054", col = "red")

# plot with custom y-axis label and lines connecting symbols
abacus_plot(det2, main = "TagID: 32054", type = "o", pch = 20, col = "red")

# plot with custom x-axis resolution - 10 bins
abacus_plot(det2, main = "TagID: 32054", x_res = 10)

# plot with custom x-axis resolution - monthly bins
abacus_plot(det2, main = "TagID: 32054", x_res = "month")

# plot with custom x-axis resolution - 8-week bins
abacus_plot(det2, main = "TagID: 32054", x_res = "8 weeks")

# plot with custom x-axis format
abacus_plot(det2, main = "TagID: 32054", x_res = "months", x_format = "%b-%y")

# plot with custom x axis limits
xLim <- as.POSIXct(c("2012-01-01", "2014-01-01"), tz = "UTC")
abacus_plot(det2, main = "TagID: 32054", xlim = xLim)

# example with receiver locations
# get example receiver location data
rec_file <- system.file("extdata", "sample_receivers2.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
rec <- read_glatos_receivers(rec_file)

abacus_plot(det2,
  locations = c(
    "DRF", "DRL", "FMP", "MAU", "PRS", "RAR",
    "DRM", "FDT"
  ), receiver_history = rec,
  main = "TagID: 32054", col = "red"
)
```

```
# example with grey box plotted in background (using panel.first)

# set time range covered by rectangle
rect_x_rng <- as.POSIXct(c("2012-07-31", "2013-04-15"), tz = "UTC")
# get number of unique locations (y-axis)
n_locs <- length(unique(det2$glatos_array))

# plot as grey box in background
abacus_plot(det2,
  locations = NULL,
  main = "TagID: 32054", col = "red",
  panel.first = rect(rect_x_rng[1], 1, rect_x_rng[2], n_locs,
    col = "grey",
    border = NA
  )
)
```

`adjust_playback_time` *Modify playback time of video*

Description

Speed up or slow down playback of video

Usage

```
adjust_playback_time(
  scale_factor = 1,
  input,
  output_dir = getwd(),
  output = "new.mp4",
  overwrite = FALSE,
  diagnostic_mode = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`scale_factor`	multiplicative factor changes duration of video playback. See details.
`input`	character, path to video file (any file type supported by av::av_encode_video; e.g., *.mp4, *.wmv, etc)
`output_dir`	character, output directory, default is working directory
`output`	character, output file name
`overwrite`	logical, default is `overwrite = TRUE`
`diagnostic_mode`	Logical (default = FALSE). If true, returns FFMPEG output.

Details

A simple wrapper for av::av_encode_video.

adjust_playback_time adjusts playback speed of video. scale_factor controls the magnitude of speed-up or slow-down by modifying the presentation timestamp of each video frame. Values of scale_factor < 1 speed up playback and > 1 slow down playback. In addition to changing playback, function can change output format by specifying a different file extension in output.

Value

One video animation will be written to output_dir and the path and name of output file with be returned.

Note

Input argument 'ffmpeg' was removed in glatos version 0.7.0.

Author(s)

Todd Hayden, Tom Binder, Chris Holbrook

Examples

```
## Not run:

# load example frames
frames <- system.file("extdata", "frames", package = "glatos")

# make video animation
out_file <- file.path(tempdir(), "animation_av.mp4")
make_video(
  input_dir = frames,
  input_ext = ".png",
  output = out_file
)

# slow video down by a factor of 10
path <- file.path(tempdir(), "animation_av.mp4")
adjust_playback_time(
  scale_factor = 10,
  input = path,
  output_dir = tempdir(),
  output = "animation_av_slow.mp4",
  diagnostic_mode = FALSE,
  overwrite = TRUE
)

# slow video down by a factor of 10 and change format of output video
adjust_playback_time(
  scale_factor = 10,
  input = path,
  output_dir = tempdir(),
```

```
    output = "animation_av_slow.wmv",
    diagnostic_mode = FALSE,
    overwrite = TRUE
  )

  # speed up video
  adjust_playback_time(
    scale_factor = 0.5,
    input = path,
    output_dir = tempdir(),
    output = "animation_av_fast.mp4",
    diagnostic_mode = FALSE,
    overwrite = TRUE
  )

  ## End(Not run)
```

`aggregate_total_no_overlap`

The function below aggregates timedelta of first_detection and last_detection, excluding overlap between detections. Any overlap between two detections is converted to a new detection using the earlier first_detection and the latest last_detection. If the first_detection and last_detection are the same, a timedelta of one second is assumed.

Description

The function below aggregates timedelta of first_detection and last_detection, excluding overlap between detections. Any overlap between two detections is converted to a new detection using the earlier first_detection and the latest last_detection. If the first_detection and last_detection are the same, a timedelta of one second is assumed.

Usage

```
aggregate_total_no_overlap(detections)
```

Arguments

`detections`
- data frame pulled from the compressed detections CSV

aggregate_total_with_overlap
The function below aggregates timedelta of first_detection and last_detection of each detection into a final timedelta then returns a float of the number of days. If the first_detection and last_detection are the same, a timedelta of one second is assumed.

Description

The function below aggregates timedelta of first_detection and last_detection of each detection into a final timedelta then returns a float of the number of days. If the first_detection and last_detection are the same, a timedelta of one second is assumed.

Usage

```
aggregate_total_with_overlap(detections)
```

Arguments

detections	-data frame pulled from the compressed detections CSV

calc_collision_prob *Estimate probability of collision for telemetry transmitters*

Description

Estimate (by simulation) probability of collision for co-located telemetry transmitters with pulse-period-modulation type encoding

Usage

```
calc_collision_prob(
  delayRng = c(60, 180),
  burstDur = 5,
  maxTags = 50,
  nTrans = 10000
)
```

Arguments

delayRng	A 2-element numeric vector with minimum and maximum delay (time in seconds from end of one coded burst to beginning of next).
burstDur	A numeric scalar with duration (in seconds) of each coded burst (i.e., pulse train).

`maxTags`	A numeric scalar with maximum number of co-located transmitters (within detection range at same time).
`nTrans`	A numeric scalar with the number of transmissions to simulate for each co-located transmitter.

Details

Calculates the detection probability associated with collision, given delay range (delayRng), burst duration (burstDur), maximum number of co-located tags (maxTags), and number of simulated transmission per tag (nTrans). The simulation estimates detection probability due only to collisions (i.e., when no other variables influence detection probability) and assuming that all tags are co-located at a receiver for the duration of the simulation.

Value

A data frame containing summary statistics:

`nTags`	Number of tags within detection range at one time
`min`	Minimum detection probability among simulated tags
`q1`	First quartile of detection probabilities among simulated tags
`median`	Median detection probability among simulated tags
`q3`	Third quartile of detection probabilities among simulated tags
`max`	Maximum detection probability among simulated tags
`mean`	Mean detection probability among simulated tags
`expDetsPerHr`	Expected number of detections per hour assuming perfect detection probability, given the number of tags within detection range
`totDetsPerHr`	Observed number of detections per hour for a given number of tags
`effDelay`	Eeffective delay of the transmitter after incorporating collisions
`detsPerTagPerHr`	Mean number of detections per hour per tag

Author(s)

C. Holbrook (cholbrook@usgs.gov) and T. Binder

References

For application example, see:

Binder, T.R., Holbrook, C.M., Hayden, T.A. and Krueger, C.C., 2016. Spatial and temporal variation in positioning probability of acoustic telemetry arrays: fine-scale variability and complex interactions. Animal Biotelemetry, 4(1):1.
http://animalbiotelemetry.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40317-016-0097-4

Examples

```
# parameters analagous to Vemco tag, global coding, 45 s nominal delay
foo <- calc_collision_prob(
  delayRng = c(45, 90), burstDur = 5.12, maxTags = 50,
  nTrans = 10000
)

# plot probabilities of detection
plot(med ~ nTags,
  data = foo, type = "p", pch = 20, ylim = c(0, 1),
  xlab = "# of transmitters within range", ylab = "Probability of detection"
)

# plot probability of collision by subtracting detection probability from 1
plot((1 - med) ~ nTags,
  data = foo, type = "p", pch = 20, ylim = c(0, 1),
  xlab = "# of transmitters within range", ylab = "Probability of collision"
)
```

---

check_vdat — *Check path to Innovasea program VDAT.exe*

Description

Check path to Innovasea program VDAT.exe

Usage

```
check_vdat(vdat_exe_path = NULL)
```

Arguments

vdat_exe_path	The full path to `VDAT.exe`. If `NULL` (default) then the path to VDAT.exe must be in the PATH environment variable of the system.

Value

Character string with command for calling VDAT.exe via `system2`'s command argument.

Examples

```
## Not run:

# use Windows system PATH variable
check_vdat()


# use path to directory containing VDAT.exe
```

```
check_vdat(vdat_exe_path = "C:/Program Files/Innovasea/Fathom")


# use full path to VDAT.exe
check_vdat(vdat_exe_path = "C:/Program Files/Innovasea/Fathom/VDAT.exe")

## End(Not run)
```

---

check_vue *Check path to Innovasea program VUE.exe*

Description

Check path to Innovasea program VUE.exe

Usage

```
check_vue(vue_exe_path = NULL)
```

Arguments

vue_exe_path	The full path to `VUE.exe`. If `NULL` (default) then the path to VUE.exe must be in the PATH environment variable of the system.

Value

Character string with command for calling VUE.exe via `system2`'s `command` argument.

Examples

```
## Not run:

# use Windows system PATH variable
check_vue()


# use path to directory containing VUE.exe
check_vue(vue_exe_path = "C:/Program Files (x86)/VEMCO/VUE")


# use full path to VUE.exe
check_vue(vue_exe_path = "C:/Program Files (x86)/VEMCO/VUE/VUE.exe")

## End(Not run)
```

convert_glatos_to_att *Convert detections and receiver metadata to a format that ATT accepts.*

Description

Convert glatos_detections and glatos_receiver objects to ATT for compatibility with the Animal Tracking Toolbox https://github.com/vinayudyawer/ATT, now part of VTrack https://github.com/RossDwyer/VTrack.

Usage

```
convert_glatos_to_att(detectionObj, receiverObj, crs = sf::st_crs(4326))
```

Arguments

detectionObj	A glatos_detections object (e.g., created by read_glatos_detections) or a data.frame containing required columns (see glatos_detections).
receiverObj	A glatos_receivers object (e.g., created by read_glatos_receivers) or a data.frame containing required columns (see glatos_receivers).
crs	an object of class crs (see sf::st_crs) with geographic coordinate system for all spatial information (latitude/longitude). If none provided or crs is not recognized, defaults to WGS84.

Details

This function takes 2 lists containing detection and reciever data and transforms them into one list containing 3 tibble objects. The input that AAT uses to get this data product is located here: https://github.com/vinayudyawer/ATT/blob/master/README.md and our mappings are found here: https://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/issues/75#issuecomment-982822886 in a comment by Ryan Gosse.

Note that the Tag.Detections element of the output can contain fewer records than detectionObj because detections are omitted if they do not match a station deployment-recovery interval in receiverObj. For example, in the walleye data example, walleye_detections contains 7180 rows but Tag.Detectons output only contains 7083 rows.

Value

a list of 3 tibbles containing tag detections, tag metadata, and station metadata, to be ingested by VTrack/ATT

Author(s)

Ryan Gosse

Examples

```
#-------------------------------------------------
# EXAMPLE #1 - loading from the vignette data

library(glatos)
wal_det_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
walleye_detections <- read_glatos_detections(wal_det_file) # load walleye data

rec_file <- system.file("extdata", "sample_receivers.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
rcv <- read_glatos_receivers(rec_file) # load receiver data

ATTdata <- convert_glatos_to_att(walleye_detections, rcv)
```

---

convert_otn_erddap_to_att

Convert detections, transmitter, receiver, and animal metadata to a format that ATT accepts.

Description

Convert `glatos_detections` and transmitter, receiver, and animal metadata from the OTN ERDDAP to `ATT` format for use in the Animal Tracking Toolbox https://github.com/vinayudyawer/ATT, now part of `VTrack` https://github.com/RossDwyer/VTrack.

Usage

```
convert_otn_erddap_to_att(
  detectionObj,
  erdTags,
  erdRcv,
  erdAni,
  crs = sf::st_crs(4326)
)
```

Arguments

`detectionObj`	A `glatos_detections` object (e.g., created by read_otn_detections or read_glatos_detections) or a `data.frame` containing required columns (see glatos_detections).
`erdTags`	a data frame with tag release data from the OTN ERDDAP
`erdRcv`	a data frame with receiver station data from the OTN ERDDAP
`erdAni`	a data frame with animal data from the OTN ERDDAP
`crs`	an object of class `crs` (see sf::st_crs) with geographic coordinate system for all spatial information (latitude/longitude). If none provided or `crs` is not recognized, defaults to WGS84.

Details

This function takes 4 data frames containing detection, and ERDDAP data from the tags, receivers, and animals tables, and transforms them into 3 `tibble` objects inside of a list. The input that AAT uses to get this data product is located here: https://github.com/vinayudyawer/ATT/blob/master/README.md and our mappings are found here: https://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/issues/75#issuecomment-982822886 in a comment by Ryan Gosse. The OTN ERDDAP instance is here: https://members.oceantrack.org/erddap/tabledap/index.html but please note that this only contains public data.

Value

a list of 3 tibbles containing tag detections, tag metadata, and station metadata, to be ingested by VTrack/ATT

Author(s)

Ryan Gosse

Examples

```
#--------------------------------------------------
# EXAMPLE #1 - loading from the OTN ERDDAP + vignettes

library(glatos)

# get path to example files from OTN ERDDAP
ani_erd_file <- system.file("extdata", "otn_aat_animals.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
animals <- read.csv(ani_erd_file) # load the CSVs from ERDDAP

tags_erd_file <- system.file("extdata", "otn_aat_tag_releases.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
tags <- read.csv(tags_erd_file)

rcv_erd_file <- system.file("extdata", "otn_aat_receivers.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
stations <- read.csv(rcv_erd_file)

# Remove first row; (blank or metadata about the column)
animals <- animals[-1, ]
tags <- tags[-1, ]
stations <- stations[-1, ]

# get blue shark example data
shrk_det_file <- system.file("extdata", "blue_shark_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
blue_shark_detections <- read_otn_detections(shrk_det_file) # load shark data
```

```
ATTdata <- convert_otn_erddap_to_att(
  detectionObj = blue_shark_detections,
  erdTags = tags,
  erdRcv = stations,
  erdAni = animals
)
```

`convert_otn_to_att` *Convert detections, tagging metadata, and deployment metadata to a format that ATT accepts.*

Description

Convert `glatos_detections`, OTN tagging metadata and OTN deployment metadata to `ATT` format for use in the Animal Tracking Toolbox `https://github.com/vinayudyawer/ATT`, now part of `VTrack` `https://github.com/RossDwyer/VTrack`.

Usage

```
convert_otn_to_att(
  detectionObj,
  taggingSheet,
  deploymentObj = NULL,
  deploymentSheet = NULL,
  timeFilter = TRUE,
  crs = sf::st_crs(4326)
)
```

Arguments

`detectionObj` A `glatos_detections` object (e.g., created by read_otn_detections or read_glatos_detections) or a `data.frame` containing required columns (see glatos_detections).

`taggingSheet` a data frame from `prepare_tag_sheet`

`deploymentObj` a data frame from `read_otn_deployments`

`deploymentSheet` a data frame from `prepare_deploy_sheet`

`timeFilter` Whether the data should be filtered using the deployment and recovery/last download times of receivers. Defaults to TRUE, if not all receiver metadata is available, this should be set to FALSE otherwise there will be data loss.

`crs` an object of class `crs` (see sf::st_crs) with geographic coordinate system for all spatial information (latitude/longitude). If none provided or `crs` is not recognized, defaults to WGS84.

Details

This function takes 3 data frames containing detections, tagging metadata, and deployment metadata from either `read_otn_deployments` or `prepare_deploy_sheet` and transforms them into 3 `tibble` objects inside of a list. The input that AAT uses to get this data product is located here: https://github.com/vinayudyawer/ATT/blob/master/README.md and our mappings are found here: https://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/issues/75#issuecomment-982822886 in a comment by Ryan Gosse.

Value

a list of 3 tibbles containing tag detections, tag metadata, and station metadata, to be ingested by VTrack/ATT

Author(s)

Ryan Gosse

Examples

```
## Not run:
#--------------------------------------------------
# EXAMPLE #1 - loading from Deployment Object

library(glatos)

dets_path <- system.file("extdata", "blue_shark_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
deploy_path <- system.file("extdata", "hfx_deployments.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
tag_path <- system.file("extdata", "otn_nsbs_tag_metadata.xls",
  package = "glatos"
)

dets <- read_otn_detections(dets_path)
tags <- prepare_tag_sheet(tag_path, 5, 2)
deploy <- read_otn_deployments(deploy_path)

ATTdata <- convert_otn_to_att(dets, tags, deploymentObj = deploy)

## End(Not run)
#--------------------------------------------------
# EXAMPLE #2 - loading from Deployment Sheet

library(glatos)

dets_path <- system.file("extdata", "blue_shark_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
deploy_path <- system.file("extdata", "hfx_deploy_simplified.xlsx",
```

```
  package = "glatos"
)
tag_path <- system.file("extdata", "otn_nsbs_tag_metadata.xls",
  package = "glatos"
)

dets <- read_otn_detections(dets_path)
tags <- prepare_tag_sheet(tag_path, 5, 2)
deploy <- prepare_deploy_sheet(deploy_path, 1, 1)

ATTdata <- convert_otn_to_att(dets, tags, deploymentSheet = deploy)
```

---

crw *Simulate a correlated random walk*

Description

Simulate a random walk as series of equal-length steps with turning angles drawn from a normal distribution.

Usage

```
crw(
  theta = c(0, 5),
  stepLen = 10,
  initPos = c(0, 0),
  initHeading = 0,
  nsteps = 10000
)
```

Arguments

theta	A 2-element numeric vector with turn angle parameters (theta[1] = mean; theta[2] = sd) from normal distribution.
stepLen	A numeric scalar with total distance moved in each step.
initPos	A 2-element numeric vector with nital position (initPos[1]=x, initPos[2]=y).
initHeading	A numeric scalar with initial heading in degrees.
nsteps	A numeric scalar with number of steps to simulate.

Details

First, nsteps turn angles are drawn from a normal distribution. Second, the cumulative sum of the vector of turn angles defines the heading within each step. The x and y component vectors in each are then calculated and summed to obtain the simualted path.

Value

A two-column data frame containing:

x   x coordinates

y   y coordinates

Note

Adapted from code provided by Tom Binder.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook (cholbrook@usgs.gov)

Examples

```
foo <- crw(
  theta = c(0, 5), stepLen = 10, initPos = c(0, 0), initHeading = 0,
  nsteps = 10
)
plot(foo, type = "o", pch = 20, asp = c(1, 1))
```

---

crw_in_polygon   *Simulate a correlated random walk inside a polygon*

Description

Uses crw() to simulate a random walk as series of equal-length steps with turning angles drawn from a normal distribution inside a polygon.

Usage

```
crw_in_polygon(
  polyg,
  theta = c(0, 10),
  stepLen = 100,
  initPos = c(NA, NA),
  initHeading = NA,
  nsteps = 30,
  inputCRS = NA,
  cartesianCRS = NA,
  sp_out = TRUE,
  show_progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

polyg	A spatial polygon object of class sf::sf() or sf::sfc() containing POLYGON or MULTIPOLYGON features (but SpatialPolygonsDataFrame and SpatialPolygons are also accepted); *OR* A polygon defined as data frame or matrix with numeric columns x and y.
theta	A 2-element numeric vector with turn angle parameters (theta[1] = mean; theta[2] = sd), in degrees, from normal distribution.
stepLen	A numeric scalar with total distance moved in each step, in meters.
initPos	A 2-element numeric vector with initial position (initPos[1]=x, initPos[2]=y) in same coordinate reference system as polyg.
initHeading	A numeric scalar with initial heading in degrees. E.g., 0 = North; 90 = East, 180 = South, 270 = West; etc.
nsteps	A numeric scalar with number of steps to simulate.
inputCRS	A crs object or numeric EPSG code of coordinate system of input polyg. Only used if polyg does not contain a crs. If missing, then polyg is assumed in an arbitrary Cartesian (projected) system with base unit of one meter.
cartesianCRS	Coordinate reference system used for simulations. Must be a Cartesian (projected) coordinate system. Must be given when input CRS is non-Cartesian (e.g., long-lat); optional otherwise. See Note.
sp_out	Logical. If TRUE (default) then output is an sf object. If FALSE, then output is a data.frame.
show_progress	Logical. Progress bar and status messages will be shown if TRUE (default) and not shown if FALSE.

Details

If initPos = NA, then a starting point is randomly selected within the polygon boundary. A path is simulated forward using crw(). Initial heading is also randomly selected if initHeading = NA. When a step crosses the polygon boundary, a new heading for that step is drawn and the turn angle standard deviation is enlarged slightly for each subsequent point that lands outside the polygon.

If input polyg object is a data.frame with x and y columns and sp_out = TRUE, then output object coordinate system is defined by inputCRS. Coordinate system on output will be same as input if polyg contains a valid CRS.

Value

When sp_out = TRUE, an sf object containing one POINT feature for each vertex in the simulated path.
OR
When sp_out = FALSE, a two-column data frame containing:

x	x coordinates
y	y coordinates

in the same units as polyg.

Note

The path is constructed in segments based on the minimum distance between the previous point and the closest polygon boundary.

Simulations are conducted within the coordinate system specified by argument `cartesianCRS`.

EPSG 3175 (`cartesianCRS = 3175`) is recommended projected coordinate system for the North American Great Lakes Basin and St. Lawrence River system. https://spatialreference.org/ref/epsg/nad83-great-lakes-and-st-lawrence-albers/.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook <cholbrook@usgs.gov>

See Also

crw, transmit_along_path, detect_transmissions

Examples

```
# Example 1 - data.frame input
mypolygon <- data.frame(x = c(-50, -50, 50, 50), y = c(-50, 50, 50, -50))

path_df <- crw_in_polygon(mypolygon,
  theta = c(0, 20), stepLen = 10,
  initPos = c(0, 0), initHeading = 0, nsteps = 50, sp_out = FALSE
)

class(path_df) # note object is data.frame

plot(path_df,
  type = "o", pch = 20, asp = c(1, 1),
  xlim = range(mypolygon$x), ylim = range(mypolygon$y)
)

polygon(mypolygon, border = "red")


# Example 2 - data.frame input; input CRS specified
mypolygon <- data.frame(
  x = c(-84, -85, -85, -84),
  y = c(45, 44, 45, 45)
)
path_df <- crw_in_polygon(mypolygon,
  theta = c(0, 20),
  stepLen = 1000,
  initPos = c(-84.75, 44.75),
  initHeading = 0,
  nsteps = 50,
  inputCRS = 4326,
  cartesianCRS = 3175,
  sp_out = FALSE
)
```

```
plot(path_df,
  type = "o", pch = 20, asp = c(1, 1),
  xlim = range(mypolygon$x), ylim = range(mypolygon$y)
)
class(path_df) # note object is data.frame
polygon(mypolygon, border = "red")


# Example 3 - sf POLYGON input
data(great_lakes_polygon)

# simulate in great lakes polygon
path_sf <- crw_in_polygon(great_lakes_polygon,
  theta = c(0, 25),
  stepLen = 10000,
  initHeading = 0,
  nsteps = 100,
  cartesianCRS = 3175
)

# plot
plot(sf::st_geometry(great_lakes_polygon),
  col = "lightgrey",
  border = "grey"
)
points(sf::st_coordinates(path_sf), type = "o", pch = 20, col = "red")

# zoom in
plot(sf::st_geometry(great_lakes_polygon),
  col = "lightgrey",
  xlim = sf::st_bbox(path_sf)[c("xmin", "xmax")],
  ylim = sf::st_bbox(path_sf)[c("ymin", "ymax")]
)
points(sf::st_coordinates(path_sf), type = "o", pch = 20, col = "red")


# Example 4 - SpatialPolygonsDataFrame input
data(greatLakesPoly)

# simulate in great lakes polygon
path_sp <- crw_in_polygon(greatLakesPoly,
  theta = c(0, 25),
  stepLen = 10000,
  initHeading = 0,
  nsteps = 100,
  cartesianCRS = 3175,
  sp_out = TRUE
)

# plot
plot(sf::st_as_sfc(greatLakesPoly), col = "lightgrey", border = "grey")
points(sf::st_coordinates(sf::st_as_sf(path_sp)),
  type = "o", pch = 20,
```

```
  col = "red"
)

# zoom in
plot(sf::st_as_sfc(greatLakesPoly),
  col = "lightgrey", border = "grey",
  xlim = sf::st_bbox(path_sp)[c("xmin", "xmax")],
  ylim = sf::st_bbox(path_sp)[c("ymin", "ymax")]
)
points(sf::st_coordinates(sf::st_as_sf(path_sp)),
  type = "o", pch = 20,
  col = "red"
)
```

`detection_bubble_plot` *Make bubble plots showing the number of fish detected across a defined set of receiver locations.*

Description

Make bubble plots showing the number of fish detected across a defined set of receiver locations.

Usage

```
detection_bubble_plot(
  det,
  location_col = "glatos_array",
  receiver_locs = NULL,
  map = NULL,
  out_file = NULL,
  background_ylim = c(41.3, 49),
  background_xlim = c(-92.45, -75.87),
  symbol_radius = 1,
  col_grad = c("white", "red"),
  scale_loc = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`det` A `glatos_detections` object (e.g., produced by read_glatos_detections).

OR a data frame containing detection data with four columns described below and one column containing a location grouping variable, whose name is specified by `location_col` (see below).

The following four columns must appear in `det`, except `deploy_lat` and `deploy_lon` are not needed if `receiver_locs` is specified:

`animal_id` Individual animal identifier; character.

`detection_timestamp_utc` Timestamps for the detections (MUST be of class 'POSIXct').

`deploy_lat` Latitude of receiver deployment in decimal degrees, NAD83.

`deploy_long` Longitude of receiver deployment in decimal degrees, NAD83.

`location_col` A character string indicating the column name in `det` (and `receiver_locs` if specified) that will be used as the location grouping variable (e.g. "glatos_array"), in quotes.

`receiver_locs` An optional data frame containing receiver data with the two columns ('deploy_lat', 'deploy_long') described below and one column containing a location grouping variable, whose name is specified by `location_col` (see above). The following two columns must appear in `receiver_locs`:

- `deploy_lat` Latitude of receiver deployment in decimal degrees, NAD83.
- `deploy_long` Longitude of receiver deployment in decimal degrees, NAD83.

`map` An optional sp, sf, or terra::SpatVect spatial object that can by plotted with using `plot` to be included as the background for the plot. If NULL, then the example Great Lakes polygon object (`data(great_lakes_polygon)`) will be used. Map CRS must be in EPSG:4326 or conversion will be attempted.

`out_file` An optional character string with the name (including extension) of output file created. File extension will determine type of file written. For example, `"BubblePlot.png"` will write a png file to the working directory. If `NULL` (default) then the plot will be printed to the default plot device. Supported extensions: png, jpeg, bmp, and tiff.

`background_ylim`
A two-element numeric vector that defines minimum and maximum extents of the viewable plot area along the y-axis (i.e., longitude).

`background_xlim`
A two-element numeric vector that defines minimum and maximum extents of the viewable plot area along the x-axis (i.e., latitude).

`symbol_radius` Radius of each "bubble" on the plot in units of percent of x-axis scale. Default value = 1 (i.e., 1 percent of x-axis).

`col_grad` A two-element character vector indicating the start and end colors of the gradient scale used to color-code "bubbles".

`scale_loc` An optional 4-element numeric vector, to be passed to plotrix::color.legend, indicating the plotting location of the legend in the same units as `map`. Elements in the vector are the lower left and upper right coordinates of the rectangle of colors (i.e., c(xleft, ybottom, xright, ytop)). If `scale_loc` = NULL (default), the legend is plotted along the left edge of the plot.

Details

Data are summarized using summarize_detections.

If `receiver_locs` is specified (not NULL) then the plot will show all receivers in `receiver_locs` including any that detected none of the transmitters in `det`. Although this is helpful to view locations where fish were *not* detected, the user will usually want to take care to include only receivers that were in the water during the period of interest. If you are using a glatos receiver locations file to specify location for plotting, you will likely want to filter the receiver data by depoyment and receovery dates to exclude deployments that occured outside of the period of interest.

"col_grad" is used in a call to colorRampPalette, which will accept a vector containing any two colors return by colors as character strings.

Value

A data frame produced by `glatos::summarize_detections(det, location_col = location_col, receiver_locs = receiver_locs, summ_type = "location")`

If not out_file is specified, then an image is printed to the default plot device. If out_file is specified, then an image of specified type is written to `out_file`.

Author(s)

T. R. Binder, edited by A. Dini

See Also

`summarize_detections()`

Examples

```
# get path to example detection file
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
det <- read_glatos_detections(det_file)

# call with defaults
detection_bubble_plot(det, map = great_lakes_polygon)

# change symbol size and color
detection_bubble_plot(det, symbol_radius = 2, col_grad = c("grey90", "grey10"))

# Add all receivers

# get path to example receiver file
rec_file <- system.file("extdata", "sample_receivers.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
rec <- read_glatos_receivers(rec_file)

detection_bubble_plot(det, receiver_locs = rec)


#' #Subset receivers to include on receivers that were deployed during the
#' detection interval.

# get path to example receiver file
rec_file <- system.file("extdata", "sample_receivers.csv",
  package = "glatos"
```

```
)
rec <- read_glatos_receivers(rec_file)

first <- min(det$detection_timestamp_utc) # time of first detection
last <- max(det$detection_timestamp_utc) # time of last detection

# Subset receiver deployments oustide the detection period.
# !is.na(rec$recover_date_time) eliminates receivers that have been
# deployed but not yet recovered.
plot_rec <- rec[rec$deploy_date_time < last &
  rec$recover_date_time > first &
  !is.na(rec$recover_date_time), ]

detection_bubble_plot(det, receiver_locs = plot_rec)
```

`detection_events` *Classify discrete events in detection data*

Description

Reduce detection data into discrete detection events, defined by movement between receivers (or receiver groups, depending on location), or sequential detections at the same location that are separated by a user-defined threshold period of time.

Usage

```
detection_events(
  det,
  location_col = "glatos_array",
  time_sep = Inf,
  condense = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`det` A `glatos_detections` object (e.g., produced by read_glatos_detections).

OR a data frame containing detection data with four columns described below and one column containing a location grouping variable, whose name is specified by `location_col` (see below).

The following four columns must appear in `det`:

- `animal_id` Individual animal identifier; character.
- `detection_timestamp_utc` Detection timestamps; MUST be of class POSIXct.
- `deploy_lat` Latitude of receiver deployment in decimal degrees, NAD83.
- `deploy_long` Longitude of receiver deployment in decimal degrees, NAD83.

`location_col` A character string indicating the column name in `det` that will be used as the location grouping variable (e.g. "glatos_array"), in quotes.

time_sep — Amount of time (in seconds) that must pass between sequential detections on the same receiver (or group of receivers, depending on specified location) before that detection is considered to belong to a new detection event. The default value Inf, will not define events based on elapsed time (only when location changes).

condense — A logical indicating if the result should be a condensed data frame (condense = TRUE; default value) with one event per row, or the input data frame with new event data columns added condense = TRUE.

Details

mean_latitude and mean_longitude columns in the output dataframe are the mean GPS locations for the detections comprising that detection event. For example, if the a fish was detected at 3 receiver stations in a glatos_array and glatos_array was selected as the location, then GPS location for that event will be the mean of the latitude and longitude for those three receiver stations (weighted based on the number of detections that occurred on each station).

Value

A data.table or tibble object (if input is either type; output class to match input) or data.frame otherwise. Structure depends on value of condense argument:

If condense = TRUE, a data.frame, data.table, or tibble with the following columns:

event — Unique event identifier.

individual — Unique 'animal_id'.

location — Unique 'location'.

mean_latitude — Mean latitude of detections comprising each event.

mean_longitude — Mean longitude of detections comprising each event.

first_detection — The time of the first detection in a given detection event.

last_detection — The time of the last detection in a given detection event.

num_detections — The total number of detection that comprised a given detection event.

res_time_sec — The elapsed time in seconds between the first and last detection in a given event.

```
If `condense = FALSE`, a data.frame, data.table, or tibble matching the
input data frame `det` with the following columns added:
```

time_diff — Lagged time difference in seconds between successive detections of each animal_id.

arrive — Flag (0 or 1) representing the first detection in each event.

depart — Flag (0 or 1) representing the last detection in each event.

event — Integer representing the event number.

Author(s)

T. R. Binder, T. A. Hayden, C. M. Holbrook

Examples

```
# get path to example detection file
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
det <- read_glatos_detections(det_file)

filt0 <- detection_events(det) # no time filter

# 7-day filter
filt_7d <- detection_events(det, time_sep = 604800)

# 7-day filter but return do not condense result
filt_7d <- detection_events(det, time_sep = 604800, condense = FALSE)
```

---

detection_range_model *Detection Range Probability Model*

Description

Uses a third-order polynomial, logit, or, probit model to determine detection range based on a expected percentage of detections for acoustic telemetry receivers. This function is to be used after a preliminary range test which uses multiple distances away from representative receiver. Preliminary detection efficiency is to be determined in Vemco's Range Testing software and exported as a csv.

Usage

```
detection_range_model(
  formula,
  data,
  percentage = NULL,
  link = NULL,
  subset = NULL,
  summary_stats = TRUE,
  model_frame = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`formula`	an object of class `formula` or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be fitted. The details of model specification are given under Details.
`data`	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by as.data.frame to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from environment(formula), typically the environment from which `detection_range_model()` is called.

percentage	a given percentage of expected detections to be heard by representative receiver. For example a value of 50 will calculate the distance at which 50% of a range tag is expected to be heard by a representative receiver. If more than one percentage value is wanted, specify by creating a vector. Percentages can be calculated down to the 1e-16 of a percentage (e.g. 99.9). However, the closer you approach 0 or 100 the less accurate the model becomes. The resulting dataframe may round the display, if it does just call the specific column desired.
link	default is "polynomial" which will use and return a third order polynomial model. However, if a logit or probit model is desired the argument can be supplied with "logit" or "probit" and will return a logit or probit model. See Details about y variable format depending on which link is chosen.
subset	allows for the data to be subsetted if desired. Default set to NULL and does not need to be supplied.
summary_stats	default is set to TRUE resulting in all summary statistics of the model to be returned. If set to FALSE, summary statistics of the model will not be displayed. Summary statistics should always be evaluated, however the argument exists solely to shorten the dataframe in the need to quickly look at predicted distances. Use with caution.
model_frame	argument call is only required when link is set to "polynomial" default is "data_frame". See details about polynomial formula call and when it is appropriate to use "data_frame" or "matrix".

Details

If a third order polynomial model is selected, the formula call can be in two different formats. The preferred and default format is `y ~ -1 + x + I(x ^ 2) + I(x ^ 3) + offset(y-intercept)`. `model_frame` needs to be set "data_frame"to properly extract parameters and determine distances away from a receiver given a percentage of interest. If using the `base::poly()` within the formula as such `y ~ -1 + poly(x, 3, raw = TRUE) + offset(y-intercept)`, then `model_frame` argument needs to be set to "matrix". Both formula formats have `offset()` which sets the y-intercept. The y-intercept needs to be set to 100, as x = 0 m away from a receiver you expect to hear a tag 100\

A third order polynomial will handle preliminary detection efficiency percentages (y variable) as whole numbers as the model is not bound by 0 and 1. While both logit and probit models have to use percentages as decimals as the models are bound by 0 and 1.

Additionally, its been noticed that with fewer data points a third order polynomial often fits the data better however this does not mean that neither a logit or probit model should not be assessed as well.

Value

A tibble object that consists of the percentage of interest, the predicted distance from the model, and model summary statistics:

If a third order polynomial is selected the following summary statistics are displayed: degrees of freedom, chi-square test, person's goodness of fit test, slopes, slopes' standard error, slopes' p-value, residual standard error, r squared and adjusted r squared values, and aic value.

If a logit or probit model is selected the following summary statistics are displayed: degrees of freedom, chi-square (deviance), person's goodness of fit test, slope, slope's standard error, slope's p-value, z-value, null deviance, and aic value.

Author(s)

Benjamin L. Hlina

References

This function was developed for an ongoing study which followed detection range efficiency methods similar to:

Brownscombe, J.W., L.P. Griffin, J.M. Chapman, D. Morley, A. Acosta, G.T. Crossin, S.J. Iverson, A.J. Adams, S.J. Cooke, and A.J. Danylchuk. 2020. A practical method to account for variation in detection range in acoustic telemetry arrays to accurately quantify the spatial ecology of aquatic animals. Methods in Ecology and Evolution 11(1):82–94.

Examples

```
sample_detection_efficiency

# third order polynomial: # ave_percent is a whole number

m <- detection_range_model(
  avg_percent ~ -1 + distance_m + I(distance_m^2) +
    I(distance_m^3) + offset(intercept),
  data = sample_detection_efficiency,
  percentage = c(10, 50, 90),
  link = "polynomial",
  model_frame = "data_frame"
)

# logit model: aver percent is in decimal form

m1 <- detection_range_model(avg_percent_d ~ distance_m,
  data = sample_detection_efficiency,
  percentage = c(10, 50, 90),
  link = "logit",
  summary_stats = TRUE
)

# probit model: aver percent is in decimal form

m2 <- detection_range_model(avg_percent_d ~ distance_m,
  data = sample_detection_efficiency,
  percentage = c(10, 50, 90),
  link = "probit",
  summary_stats = TRUE
)

m
m1
```

```
m2

# for further instruction see vignettes
```

detect_transmissions *Simulate detection of transmitter signals in a receiver network*

Description

Simulates detection of transmitter signals in a receiver network based on detection range curve (detection probability as a function of distance), location of transmitter, and location of receivers.

Usage

```
detect_transmissions(
  trnsLoc = NA,
  recLoc = NA,
  detRngFun = NA,
  trnsColNames = list(time = "time", x = "x", y = "y"),
  recColNames = list(x = "x", y = "y"),
  inputCRS = NA,
  sp_out = TRUE,
  show_progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`trnsLoc`	A data frame with location (two numeric columns) and time (numeric or POSIXct column) of signal transmissions. *OR* An object of class `sf::sf()` or `sf::sfc()` containing `POINT` features (geometry column) and time (see `colNames`). (`sp::SpatialPointsDataFrame()` is also allowed.)
`recLoc`	A data frame with coordinates (two numeric columns) of receiver locations. *OR* An object of class `sf::sf()` or `sf::sfc()` containing a `POINT` feature (geometry column) for each receiver. (`sp::SpatialPointsDataFrame()` is also allowed.)
`detRngFun`	A function that defines detection range curve; must accept a numeric vector of distances (in meters) and return a numeric vector of detection probabilities at each distance.
`trnsColNames`	A named list containing the names of columns in `trnsLoc` with timestamps (default is `"time"`) and coordinates (defaults are `"x"` and `"y"`) of signal transmissions. Location column names are ignored if `trnsLoc` is a spatial object with a geometry column.

recColNames	A named list containing the names of columns in recLoc with coordinates of receiver locations (defaults are "x" and "y"). Location column names are ignored if recLoc is a spatial object with a geometry column.
inputCRS	Defines the coordinate reference system (object of class crs or numeric EPSG code) if crs is missing from inputs trnsLoc or recLoc; ignored if input trnsLoc and recLoc are of class sf, sfc, or SpatialPointsDataFrame).
sp_out	Logical. If TRUE (default) then output is an sf object. If FALSE, then output is a data.frame.
show_progress	Logical. Progress bar and status messages will be shown if TRUE (default) and not shown if FALSE.

Details

Distances between each signal transmission and receiver are calculated using geodist::geodist() (measure = "haversine") if input crs is geographic (i.e., longitude, latitude) and using simple Euclidean distances if input crs is Cartesian (e.g., UTM). If crs is missing, the an arbitrary Cartesian coordinate system with base unit of 1 meter is assumed. Computation time is fastest if coordinates are are in a Cartesian (projected) coordinate system and slowest if coordinates are in a geographic (long lat) coordinate system.

The probability of detecting each signal on each receiver is determined from the detection range curve. Detection of each signal on each receiver is determined stochastically by draws from a Bernoulli distribution with probability p (detection prob.).

This function was written to be used along with transmit_along_path().

Value

When sp_out = TRUE, an sf object containing one POINT feature with coordinates of each receiver and transmission location of each simulated detection (i.e., two geography columns names rec_geometry and trns_geometry) and the the following columns:

trns_id	Unique signal transmission ID.
rec_id	Unique receiver ID.
time	Elapsed time.

When sp_out = FALSE, a data.frame with columns containing coordinates of receiver locations of each simulation detection:

rec_x	Receiver x coordinate.
rec_y	Receiver y coordinate.
trns_x	Transmitter x coordinate at time of transmission.
trns_y	Transmitter y coordinate at time of transmission.

and the columns described above.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook (cholbrook@usgs.gov)

See Also

transmit_along_path() to simulate transmissions along a path (i.e., create trnsLoc).

Examples

```
# Example 1 - data.frame input (make a simple path in polygon)

mypoly <- data.frame(
  x = c(0, 0, 1000, 1000),
  y = c(0, 1000, 1000, 0)
)

mypath <- crw_in_polygon(mypoly,
  stepLen = 100,
  nsteps = 50,
  sp_out = FALSE
)

plot(mypath, type = "l", xlim = c(0, 1000), ylim = c(0, 1000))

# add receivers
recs <- expand.grid(x = c(250, 750), y = c(250, 750))
points(recs, pch = 15, col = "blue")

# simulate tag transmissions
mytrns <- transmit_along_path(mypath,
  vel = 2.0, delayRng = c(60, 180),
  burstDur = 5.0, sp_out = FALSE
)
points(mytrns, pch = 21) # add to plot

# Define detection range function (to pass as detRngFun)
# that returns detection probability for given distance
# assume logistic form of detection range curve where
#   dm = distance in meters
#   b = intercept and slope
pdrf <- function(dm, b = c(0.5, -1 / 120)) {
  p <- 1 / (1 + exp(-(b[1] + b[2] * dm)))
  return(p)
}
pdrf(c(100, 200, 300, 400, 500)) # view detection probs. at some distances

# simulate detection
mydtc <- detect_transmissions(
  trnsLoc = mytrns,
  recLoc = recs,
  detRngFun = pdrf,
  sp_out = FALSE
)

points(mydtc[, c("trns_x", "trns_y")], pch = 21, bg = "red")
```

```
# link transmitter and receiver locations for each detection\
with(mydtc, segments(
  x0 = trns_x,
  y0 = trns_y,
  x1 = rec_x,
  y1 = rec_y,
  col = "red"
))


# Example 2 - spatial (sf) input

data(great_lakes_polygon)

set.seed(610)
mypath <- crw_in_polygon(great_lakes_polygon,
  stepLen = 100,
  initPos = c(-83.7, 43.8),
  initHeading = 0,
  nsteps = 50,
  cartesianCRS = 3175
)

plot(sf::st_geometry(mypath), type = "l")

# add receivers
recs <- expand.grid(
  x = c(-83.705, -83.70),
  y = c(43.810, 43.815)
)
points(recs, pch = 15, col = "blue")

# simulate tag transmissions
mytrns <- transmit_along_path(mypath,
  vel = 2.0, delayRng = c(60, 180),
  burstDur = 5.0
)
points(sf::st_coordinates(mytrns), pch = 21) # add to plot

# Define detection range function (to pass as detRngFun)
# that returns detection probability for given distance
# assume logistic form of detection range curve where
#   dm = distance in meters
#   b = intercept and slope
pdrf <- function(dm, b = c(2, -1 / 120)) {
  p <- 1 / (1 + exp(-(b[1] + b[2] * dm)))
  return(p)
}
pdrf(c(100, 200, 300, 400, 500)) # view detection probs. at some distances

# simulate detection
mydtc <- detect_transmissions(
  trnsLoc = mytrns,
```

```
  recLoc = recs,
  detRngFun = pdrf
)

# view transmissions that were detected
sf::st_geometry(mydtc) <- "trns_geometry"

points(sf::st_coordinates(mydtc$trns_geometry), pch = 21, bg = "red")

# link transmitter and receiver locations for each detection
segments(
  x0 = sf::st_coordinates(mydtc$trns_geometry)[, "X"],
  y0 = sf::st_coordinates(mydtc$trns_geometry)[, "Y"],
  x1 = sf::st_coordinates(mydtc$rec_geometry)[, "X"],
  y1 = sf::st_coordinates(mydtc$rec_geometry)[, "Y"],
  col = "red"
)
```

`false_detections` *False detection filter*

Description

Identify possible false detections based on "short interval" criteria (e.g., GLATOS 'min_lag') .

Usage

```
false_detections(det, tf, min_lag_col = "min_lag", show_plot = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`det` A `glatos_detections` object (e.g., produced by read_glatos_detections).

OR: A data frame with one column containing 'min_lag' which for each detection record, is the smallest time (in seconds) to the next closest detection (either previous or subsequent) of the same transmitter on the same receiver. The name of the column containing 'min_lag' can be specified via `min_lag_col`; see below).

OR (*if* `min_lag` *is missing*) A data farme containing detection data with the four columns described below. In that case, `min_lag` will be calculated using min_lag).

detection_timestamp_utc Detection timestamps; MUST be of class POSIXct.

transmitter_codespace A character string with transmitter code space (e.g., "A69-1061" for Vemco PPM coding").

transmitter_id A character string with transmitter ID code (e.g., "1363" for Vemco PPM coding").

receiver_sn A character vector with unique receiver serial number.

tf	A number indicating the time threshold (in seconds; e.g., Pincock's (2012) "short interval") for identifying possible false detections.
min_lag_col	A character string containing the name of the column in det that contains 'min_lag'.
show_plot	Indicates if a plot should be displayed showing the proportion of detections that exceed min_lag from min_lag = 1 to min_lag = 5 * tf.
...	Additional arguments passed to plot.

Details

Detections are identified as potentially false when min_lag > tf.

A new column (passed_filter), indicating if each record (row) passed the filter, is added to the input data frame.

This function was written specifically with GLATOS standard detection export in mind, but if min_lag is absent and min_lag_col is not specified, then min_lag will be calculated using min_lag.

A common rule of thumb for choosing tf for VEMCO PPM encoded transmitters is 30 times the nominal delay (e.g., 3600 s for a transmitter with a 120 s nominal delay) - see Pincock (2012).

When show_plot = TRUE then the plot may be used to assess sensitivity of the proportion of detections removed to the choice of tf.

Value

A data frame consisting of det with an additional column 'passed_filter' indicating if each detection did (1) or did not (0) pass the criteria.

Author(s)

T. R. Binder, edited by A. Dini

References

Pincock, D.G., 2012. False detections: what they are and how to remove them from detection data. Vemco Division, Amirix Systems Inc., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
http://www.vemco.com/pdf/false_detections.pdf

Simpfendorfer, C.A., Huveneers, C., Steckenreuter, A., Tattersall, K., Hoenner, X., Harcourt, R. and Heupel, M.R., 2015. Ghosts in the data: false detections in VEMCO pulse position modulation acoustic telemetry monitoring equipment. Animal Biotelemetry, 3(1), p.55.
https://animalbiotelemetry.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40317-015-0094-z

See Also

min_lag()

Examples

```
# get path to example detection file
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
det <- read_glatos_detections(det_file)

det <- false_detections(det, 3600)
head(det)

# plot sensitivity to tf
det <- false_detections(det, 3600, show_plot = TRUE)
```

---

flynn_island_polygon *An sf POLYGON object with coastline of Flynn Island*

Description

An sf POLYGON object with coastline of Flynn Island; and island within Higgins Lake, Michigan. Used as an example of a polygon representing a body of land (as opposed to water body).

Usage

```
flynn_island_polygon
```

Format

An object of class `sf` (inherits from `data.frame`) with 1 rows and 2 columns.

Author(s)

Chris Holbrook

---

flynn_island_transition *A transition object for Flynn Island for testing make_transition*

Description

A transition object, created from `flynn_island_polygon()` for testing `make_transition()`.

Format

A list comprised of a TransitionLayer and RasterLayer (see `make_transition()`).

Filename

flynn_island_transition.rds

Author(s)

Chris Holbrook

Examples

```
system.file("testdata", "flynn_island_transition.rds", package = "glatos")
```

`format_POSIXt` *Round timestamp by fractional second and coerce to character*

Description

Round timestamp by fractional second and coerce to character

Usage

```
format_POSIXt(x, digits = 0, drop0trailing = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	A `POSIXct` or `POSIXlt` object.
`digits`	The number of decimal places to which seconds is rounded.
`drop0trailing`	logical (default = TRUE), indicating if trailing zeros, i.e., "0" after the decimal mark, should be removed. Passed to format which passes to prettyNum.

Details

Differs from e.g., `format(x, format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%OS6")` in that (1) rounding is used (not truncation) and (2) trailing 0s can be omitted (via `drop0trailing`).

Differs from `lubridate::round_Date` in that it is accurate for < 1 sec (see example 1 below for motivating example) but requires coercion to POSIXlt before rounding and coercing to character.

Value

A character vector in format like `"%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%OSn"` (see strptime but see 'detail' for differences).

Examples

```
# Example 1 - motivating example: e.g., trouble with lubridate::round_Date
t1 <- as.POSIXct("2011-05-08 05:37:39.245541", tz = "UTC")
format(t1, digits = 6)

t2 <- lubridate::round_date(t1, unit = "0.00001s")
format(t2, digits = 6)

t3 <- format_POSIXt(t1, digits = 5)
format(t3, digits = 6)

# Example 2
t1 <- as.POSIXct(
  c(
    "2011-03-08 23:59:58",
    "2011-03-08 23:59:58.828867"
  ),
  tz = "UTC"
)
format_POSIXt(t1, digits = 5, drop0trailing = FALSE)
format_POSIXt(t1, digits = 5, drop0trailing = TRUE)
```

---

get_days — *Determines which calculation method to use for the residency index.*

Description

Wrapper method for the calulation methods above.

Usage

```
get_days(dets, calculation_method = "kessel", time_interval_size = "1 day")
```

Arguments

`dets`
- data frame pulled from the detection events

`calculation_method`
- determines which method above will be used to count total time and location time

`time_interval_size`
- size of time interval

get_local_vdat_template
Get schema from local installation of Innovasea program VDAT.exe

Description

Get schema from local installation of Innovasea program VDAT.exe

Usage

```
get_local_vdat_template(vdat_exe_path = NULL)
```

Arguments

vdat_exe_path	The full path to VDAT.exe. If NULL (default) then the path to VDAT.exe must be in the PATH environment variable of the system. See check_vdat.

Details

A bug in vdat.exe version 9 (confirmed on vdat-9.3.0) will cause this function to return an empty list. Fixed in vdat.exe version 10 (confirmed on vdat-10.6.0).

Value

Schema (template) of VDAT CSV produced by installed version of VDAT.exe.

Examples

```
## Not run:

# use if VDAT.exe in Windows system PATH variable
get_local_vdat_template()

# or specify path to VDAT.exe
get_local_vdat_template(
  vdat_exe_path =
    "C:/Program Files/Innovasea/Fathom/VDAT.exe"
)

## End(Not run)
```

get_local_vdat_version *Get version of local installation of Innovasea program VDAT.exe*

Description

Get version of local installation of Innovasea program VDAT.exe

Usage

```
get_local_vdat_version(vdat_exe_path = NULL)
```

Arguments

vdat_exe_path	The full path to `VDAT.exe`. If `NULL` (default) then the path to VDAT.exe must be in the PATH environment variable of the system. See `check_vdat`.

Value

A list with `version` (version number) and `long_version` (full string returned by VDAT.exe).

Examples

```
## Not run:

# use if VDAT.exe in Windows system PATH variable
get_local_vdat_version()

# or specify path to VDAT.exe
get_local_vdat_version(
  vdat_exe_path =
    "C:/Program Files/Innovasea/Fathom/VDAT.exe"
)

## End(Not run)
```

get_local_vue_version *Get version of local installation of Innovasea program VUE.exe*

Description

Get version of local installation of Innovasea program VUE.exe

Usage

```
get_local_vue_version(vue_exe_path = NULL)
```

Arguments

vue_exe_path — The full path to VUE.exe. If NULL (default) then the path to VUE.exe must be in the PATH environment variable of the system. See check_vue.

Value

A list with version (version number) and long_version (full string returned by VUE.exe).

Examples

```
## Not run:

# use if VUE.exe in Windows system PATH variable
get_local_vue_version()

# or specify path to VUE.exe
get_local_vue_version(
  vue_exe_path =
    "C:/Program Files (x86)/Vemco/VUE"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`glatos` %

glatos: An R package for the Great Lakes Acoustic Telemetry Observation System

glatos is an R package with functions useful to members of the Great Lakes Acoustic Telemetry Observation System https://glatos.glos.us. Functions may be generally useful for processing, analyzing, simulating, and visualizing acoustic telemetry data, but are not strictly limited to acoustic telemetry applications. %

Package status: *glatos is hosted by the Ocean Tracking Network on Rhrefhttps://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatosgithub.*

- *For recent changes, see Rhrefhttps://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/blob/main/NEWS.mdNEWS.*
- *To report a bug, ask a question, or propose something new, submit an Rhrefhttps://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/issuesIssue or email the maintainer (Chris Holbrook): Rhrefmailto:cholbrook@usgs.govcholbrook@usgs.gov.*

%

Installation: *To install the latest release (0.8.0 'very-refreshing-lemonade'):*

```
library(remotes) # for install_github
install_github('ocean-tracking-network/glatos',
build_vignettes = TRUE)
```

To install the development version, an earlier version, or to see frequently asked questions about installation, see https://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/wiki/installation-instructions.

%

Contents: *%*

Data loading and processing:

1. *Rhrefhttps://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/blob/main/R/load-read_glatos_detections.r*`read_glatos_detections` *and Rhrefhttps://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/blob/main/R/load-read_otn_detections.r*`read_otn_detections` *provide fast data loading from standard GLATOS and OTN data files to a single structure that is compatible with other glatos functions.*
2. *Rhrefhttps://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/blob/main/R/load-read_glatos_receivers.r*`read_glatos_receivers` *and Rhrefhttps://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/blob/main/R/load-read_otn_deployments.r*`read_otn_deployments` *reads receiver location histories from standard GLATOS and OTN data files to a single structure that is compatible with other glatos functions.*
3. *Rhrefhttps://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/blob/main/R/load-*

Description

Functions useful to members of the Great Lakes Acoustic Telemetry Observation System https://glatos.glos.us; many more broadly relevant to simulating, processing, analysing, and visualizing acoustic telemetry data.

Author(s)

Maintainer: Christopher Holbrook <cholbrook@usgs.gov>

Authors:

- Todd Hayden
- Thomas Binder
- Jon Pye

Other contributors:

- Mike O'Brien [contributor]
- Alex Nunes [contributor]
- Benjamin Hlina [contributor]
- Angela Dini [contributor]
- Ryan Gosse [contributor]

See Also

Useful links:

- `https://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos`
- Report bugs at `https://github.com/ocean-tracking-network/glatos/issues`

`glatos-defunct` *Defunct functions in glatos*

Description

These functions are gone, no longer available.

Details

- `check_dependencies`: Removed in glatos 0.7.0.
- `install_ffmpeg`: Removed in glatos 0.7.0.
- `make_video_ffmpeg`: Removed in glatos 0.7.0. Use `make_video` instead.

glatos-deprecated — *Deprecated functions in package* **glatos**.

Description

The functions listed below are deprecated and will be defunct in the near future. When possible, alternative functions with similar functionality are also mentioned. Help pages for deprecated functions are available at `help("<function>-deprecated")`.

These functions still work but will be removed (defunct) in the next version.

- `vrl2_csv`: This function is deprecated, and will be removed in the next version of this package. Use vue_convert instead.

Usage

```
vrl2csv(
  vrl,
  outDir = NA,
  overwrite = TRUE,
  vueExePath = NA,
  showProgress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`vrl`	A character string or vector with names of VRL file(s) or a single directory containing VRL files.
`outDir`	A character string directory where CSV files will be written. If `NA` (default) then file(s) will be written to the current working directory (e.g., `getwd()`).
`overwrite`	Logical. If TRUE (default), output CSV file(s) will overwrite existing CSV file(s) with same name in `outDir`. When FALSE, '_n' (i.e., _1, _2, etc.) will be appended to names of output files that already exist in `outDir`.
`vueExePath`	An optional character string with directory containing VUE.exe. If NA (default) then the path to VUE.exe must be added to the PATH environment variable of your system. See Note below.
`showProgress`	If TRUE (default) a progress bar and message are displayed.

`vrl2csv`

For `vrl2csv`, use `vue_convert`.

glatos_animals	*Construct, check, and validate a glatos_animals object*

Description

Creates, checks, or validates a glatos_animals object.

Usage

```
glatos_animals(..., validate = TRUE)

as_glatos_animals(x, validate = TRUE)

is_glatos_animals(x)

validate_glatos_animals(x)
```

Arguments

`...`	Named vectors, minimally one for each required column of the specified class: `animal_id` must be character, uniquely identifies each animal. `tag_id_code` must be character, identification code transmitted by the tag (e.g., "1363" for Innovasea PPM coding"). `tag_code_space` must be character, code space transmitted by the tag (e.g., "A69-9002"). `utc_release_date_time` must be POSIXct, timestamp (in UTC) when animal was released (i.e., start of telemetry sampling interval.)
`validate`	logical, indicates if column names and classes should be checked against requirements.
`x`	A data.frame or object that inherits from data.frame (e.g., data.table, tibble) and contains all required columns (see `...`).

Construction

`glatos_animals()` creates a `glatos_animals` from individual vectors (one for each column) and optionally checks for required column names and classes using `validate_glatos_animals()`.

Coercion

`as_glatos_animals()` coerces a data.frame, or object that inherits from data.frame, to `glatos_animals` and optionally checks for required column names and classes using `validate_glatos_animals()`.

Validation

`is_glatos_animals()` checks class attribute for `"glatos_animals"`

`validate_glatos_animals()` checks for required column names and classes

Examples

```
#  glatos_animals
x <- data.frame(
  animal_id = c("120", "107", "109"),
  tag_id_code = c("32024", "32012", "32014"),
  tag_code_space = c("A69-9001", "A69-9001", "A69-9001"),
  utc_release_date_time = as.POSIXct(
    c(
      "2011-03-28 00:00:00",
      "2011-03-28 00:01:00",
      "2011-03-28 00:05:00"
    ),
    tz = "UTC"
  ),
  release_latitude = c(41.56093, 41.56093, 41.56093),
  release_longitude = c(-83.645, -83.645, -83.645)
)

ga_df1 <- glatos_animals(
  animal_id = x$animal_id,
  tag_id_code = x$tag_id_code,
  tag_code_space = x$tag_code_space,
  utc_release_date_time = x$utc_release_date_time
)


# as_glatos_animals
ga_df2 <- as_glatos_animals(x)


# sf input

library(sf)

x_sf <- sf::st_as_sf(x,
  coords = c("release_longitude", "release_latitude")
)

ga_sf <- as_glatos_animals(x_sf)


# tibble input

x_tbl <- dplyr::as_tibble(x)

ga_tbl <- as_glatos_animals(x_tbl)


# All below will error as invalid

# data.frame input; missing column name
library(dplyr) # for rename
```

```
x2 <- rename(x,
  fish_name = animal_id,
  release_timestamp = utc_release_date_time
)

try(
  ga2 <- as_glatos_animals(x2)
)

# data.frame input; wrong column class
x3 <- mutate(x,
  animal_id = as.integer(animal_id),
  utc_release_date_time = as.character(utc_release_date_time)
)

try(
  ga3 <- as_glatos_animals(x3)
)

# Validation and checking

validate_glatos_animals(x)

is_glatos_animals(x) # FALSE

is_glatos_animals(ga_df1) # TRUE
```

`glatos_check_col_names` *Check column names and classes of a list or data.frame against requirements*

Description

Check column names and classes of a list or data.frame against requirements

Check column classes of a list or data.frame against requirements

Usage

```
glatos_check_col_names(x, req_cols)

glatos_check_col_classes(x, req_cols)
```

Arguments

`x`	a data.frame, or object that inherits from data.frame, to check
`req_cols`	a named list containing a character string with the class of each required column; each element name is a required column name

glatos_detections — *Construct, check, and validate a glatos_detections object*

Description

Creates, checks, or validates a glatos_detections object.

Usage

```
glatos_detections(..., validate = TRUE)

as_glatos_detections(x, validate = TRUE)

is_glatos_detections(x)

validate_glatos_detections(x)
```

Arguments

`...`	Named vectors, minimally one for each required column of the specified class: `animal_id` must be character, indifies unique individual animal. `detection_timestamp_utc` must be POSIXct, timestamps(in UTC) of detection. `deploy_lat` must be numeric, latitude, in decimal degrees, WGS84, southern hemisphere is negative. `deploy_long` must be numeric, longitude, in decimal degrees, WGS84, western hemisphere is negative.
`validate`	logical, indicates if column names and classes should be checked against requirements.
`x`	A data.frame or object that inherits from data.frame (e.g., data.table, tibble) and contains all required columns (see `...`).

Construction

`glatos_detections()` creates a `glatos_detections` object from individual vectors (one for each column) and optionally checks for required column names and classes using `validate_glatos_detections()`.

Coercion

`as_glatos_detections()` coerces a data.frame, or object that inherits from data.frame, to `glatos_detections` and optionally checks for required column names and classes using `validate_glatos_detections()`.

Validation

`is_glatos_detections()` checks class attribute for `"glatos_detections"`

`validate_glatos_detections()` checks for required column names and classes

Examples

```
#  glatos_detections
x <- data.frame(
  animal_id = c("153", "153", "153", "153"),
  detection_timestamp_utc = as.POSIXct(
    c(
      "2012-04-29 01:48:37",
      "2012-04-29 01:52:55",
      "2012-04-29 01:55:12",
      "2012-04-29 01:56:42"
    ),
    tz = "UTC"
  ),
  deploy_lat = c(43.39165, 43.39165, 43.39165, 43.39165),
  deploy_long = c(-83.99264, -83.99264, -83.99264, -83.99264)
)

gd_df1 <- glatos_detections(
  animal_id = x$animal_id,
  detection_timestamp_utc =
    x$detection_timestamp_utc,
  deploy_lat = x$deploy_lat,
  deploy_long = x$deploy_long
)


# as_glatos_detections
gd_df2 <- as_glatos_detections(x)


# sf input

library(sf)

# use remove = FALSE to keep required columns
x_sf <- sf::st_as_sf(x,
  coords = c("deploy_long", "deploy_lat"),
  remove = FALSE
)

gd_sf <- as_glatos_detections(x_sf)


# tibble input
library(dplyr)

x_tbl <- dplyr::as_tibble(x)

gd_tbl <- as_glatos_detections(x_tbl)


# All below will error as invalid
```

```
# data.frame input; missing column name
library(dplyr) # for rename
x2 <- rename(x,
  fish_id = animal_id,
  det_date_time = detection_timestamp_utc
)

try(
  gd2 <- as_glatos_detections(x2)
)

# data.frame input; wrong column class
x3 <- mutate(x,
  animal_id = as.integer(animal_id),
  detection_timestamp_utc = as.character(detection_timestamp_utc)
)

try(
  gr3 <- as_glatos_detections(x3)
)

# Validation and checking

validate_glatos_detections(x)

is_glatos_detections(x) # FALSE

is_glatos_detections(gd_df1) # TRUE
```

---

glatos_receivers *Construct, check, and validate a glatos_receivers object*

Description

Creates, checks, or validates a glatos_receivers object.

Usage

```
glatos_receivers(..., validate = TRUE)

as_glatos_receivers(x, validate = TRUE)

is_glatos_receivers(x)

validate_glatos_receivers(x)
```

Arguments

`...` Named vectors, minimally one for each required column of the specified class:

- `deploy_lat` numeric, latitude, in decimal degrees, WGS84, southern hemisphere is negative.
- `deploy_long` numeric, longitude, in decimal degrees, WGS84, western hemisphere is negative.
- `deploy_date_time` must be POSIXct, timestamp (in UTC) when receiver was deployed (i.e., start of telemetry sampling interval.)
- `recover_date_time` must be POSIXct, timestamp (in UTC) when receiver was recovered (i.e., end of telemetry sampling interval.)
- `ins_serial_no` must be character, unique serial number of receiver.

`validate` logical, indicates if column names and classes should be checked against requirements.

`x` A data.frame or object that inherits from data.frame (e.g., data.table, tibble) and contains all required columns (see `...`).

Construction

`glatos_receivers()` creates a `glatos_receivers` from individual vectors (one for each column) and optionally checks for required column names and classes using `validate_glatos_receivers()`.

Coercion

`as_glatos_receivers()` coerces a data.frame, or object that inherits from data.frame, to `glatos_receivers` and optionally checks for required column names and classes using `validate_glatos_receivers()`.

Validation

`is_glatos_receivers()` checks class attribute for `"glatos_receivers"`

`validate_glatos_receivers()` checks for required column names and classes

Examples

```
#  glatos_receivers
x <- data.frame(
  station = c("WHT-009", "FDT-001", "FDT-004", "FDT-003"),
  deploy_lat = c(43.7, 45.9, 45.9, 45.9),
  deploy_long = c(-82.5, -83.5, -83.5, -83.5),
  deploy_date_time = as.POSIXct(
    c(
      "2010-09-22 18:05:00",
      "2010-11-12 15:07:00",
      "2010-11-12 15:36:00",
      "2010-11-12 15:56:00"
    ),
    tz = "UTC"
  ),
  recover_date_time = as.POSIXct(
```

```
    c(
      "2012-08-15 16:52:00",
      "2012-05-15 13:25:00",
      "2012-05-15 14:15:00",
      "2012-05-15 14:40:00"
    ),
    tz = "UTC"
  ),
  ins_serial_no = c("109450", "442", "441", "444")
)

gr_df1 <- glatos_receivers(
  station = x$station,
  deploy_lat = x$deploy_lat,
  deploy_long = x$deploy_long,
  deploy_date_time = x$deploy_date_time,
  recover_date_time = x$recover_date_time,
  ins_serial_no = x$ins_serial_no
)


# as_glatos_receivers
gr_df2 <- as_glatos_receivers(x)


# sf input

library(sf)

# use remove = FALSE to keep required columns
x_sf <- sf::st_as_sf(x,
  coords = c("deploy_long", "deploy_lat"),
  remove = FALSE
)

gr_sf <- as_glatos_receivers(x_sf)


# tibble input
library(dplyr)

x_tbl <- dplyr::as_tibble(x)

gr_tbl <- as_glatos_receivers(x_tbl)

# All below will error as invalid

# data.frame input; missing column name
x2 <- rename(x,
  receiver_loc = station,
  deploy_timestamp = deploy_date_time
)
```

```
try(
  gr2 <- as_glatos_receivers(x2)
)

# data.frame input; wrong column class
x3 <- mutate(x,
  ins_serial_no = as.integer(ins_serial_no),
  deploy_date_time = as.character(deploy_date_time)
)

try(
  gr3 <- as_glatos_receivers(x3)
)

# Validation and checking

validate_glatos_receivers(x)

is_glatos_receivers(x) # FALSE

is_glatos_receivers(gr_df1) # TRUE
```

`greatLakesPoly` *Deprecated A SpatialPolygonDataFrame with Great Lakes coastline and some major tributaries.*

Description

A SpatialPolygonDataFrame with Great Lakes coastline and some major tributaries. This is used as a default map background in several glatos functions.

Usage

```
greatLakesPoly
```

Format

An object of class `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` with 4 rows and 8 columns.

Details

This dataset is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `great_lakes_polygon` instead.

Author(s)

Todd Hayden

`greatLakesTrLayer` *A `TransitionLayer` of the Great Lakes that only prevents transition over land*

Description

A TransitionLayer object that only allows transitions to occur within water (i.e., prohibits movement onto land).

Usage

```
greatLakesTrLayer
```

Format

An object of class `TransitionLayer` of dimension 667 x 667 x 1.

Details

This dataset was developed for non-linear interpolation of fish movement paths from telemetry data and is used by default in interpolate_path.

Created from great_lakes_polygon; see 'data-raw/data-greatLakesTrLayer.r'.

Author(s)

Todd Hayden (rebuilt by C. Holbrook)

See Also

interpolate_path, gdistance

Examples

```
## Not run:
raster::plot(raster::raster(greatLakesTrLayer))

## End(Not run)
```

great_lakes_polygon *An sf POLYGON object with Great Lakes coastline*

Description

An sf POLYGON object with Great Lakes coastline, used as default map background in several glatos functions.

Usage

```
great_lakes_polygon
```

Format

An object of class `sf` (inherits from `data.frame`) with 1 rows and 2 columns.

Details

Created from shoreline shapefile (see 'data-raw/data-great_lakes_polygon.r).

Author(s)

Todd Hayden (coerced to sf via by C. Holbrook)

Examples

```
## Not run:
plot(sf::st_geometry(great_lakes_polygon))

## End(Not run)
```

higgins_lake_polygon *An sf POLYGON object with coastline of Higgins Lake*

Description

An sf POLYGON object with coastline of Higgins Lake, Michigan. Used as an example of a polygon representing a water body.

Usage

```
higgins_lake_polygon
```

Format

An object of class `sf` (inherits from `data.frame`) with 1 rows and 2 columns.

Author(s)

Chris Holbrook

---

higgins_lake_transition

A transition object for Higgins Lake for testing make_transition

---

Description

A transition object, created from `higgins_lake_polygon()` for testing `make_transition()`.

Format

A list comprised of a TransitionLayer and RasterLayer (see `make_transition()`).

Filename

higgins_lake_transition.rds

Author(s)

Chris Holbrook

Examples

```
system.file("testdata", "higgins_lake_transition.rds", package = "glatos")
```

---

interpolate_path

Interpolate new positions within a spatiotemporal path data

Description

Interpolate new positions within a spatiotemporal path data set (e.g., detections of tagged fish) at regularly-spaced time intervals using linear or non-linear interpolation.

Usage

```
interpolate_path(
  det,
  trans = NULL,
  start_time = NULL,
  int_time_stamp = 86400,
  lnl_thresh = 0.9,
  out_class = NULL,
  show_progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`det`	An object of class `glatos_detections` or data frame containing spatiotemporal data with at least 4 columns containing 'animal_id', 'detection_timestamp_utc', 'deploy_long', and 'deploy_lat' columns.
`trans`	An optional transition matrix with the "cost" of moving across each cell within the map extent. Must be of class `TransitionLayer`. A transition layer may be created from a polygon shapefile using make_transition.
`start_time`	specify the first time bin for interpolated data. If not supplied, default is first timestamp in the input data set. Must be a character string that can be coerced to 'POSIXct' or an object of class 'POSIXct'. If character string is supplied, timezone is automatically set to UTC.
`int_time_stamp`	The time step size (in seconds) of interpolated positions. Default is 86400 (one day).
`lnl_thresh`	A numeric threshold for determining if linear or non-linear interpolation shortest path will be used.
`out_class`	Return results as a data.table or tibble. Default returns results as data.frame. Accepts `data.table` or `tibble`.
`show_progress`	Logical. Progress bar and status messages will be shown if TRUE (default) and not shown if FALSE.

Details

Non-linear interpolation uses the `gdistance` package to find the shortest pathway between two locations (i.e., receivers) that avoid 'impossible' movements (e.g., over land for fish). The shortest non-linear path between two locations is calculated using a transition matrix layer that represents the 'cost' of an animal moving between adjacent grid cells. The transition matrix layer (see gdistance) is created from a polygon shapefile using make_transition or from a `RasterLayer` object using transition. In `make_transition`, each cell in the output transition layer is coded as water (1) or land (0) to represent possible (1) and impossible (0) movement paths.

Linear interpolation is used for all points when `trans` is not supplied. When `trans` is supplied, then interpolation method is determined for each pair of sequential observed detections. For example, linear interpolation will be used if the two geographical positions are exactly the same and when the ratio (linear distance:non-linear distance) between two positions is less than `lnl_thresh`. Non-linear interpolation will be used when ratio is greater than `lnl_thresh`. When the ratio of linear distance to non-linear distance is greater than `lnl_thresh`, then the distance of the non-linear path needed to avoid land is greater than the linear path that crosses land. `lnl_thresh` can be used to control whether non-linear or linear interpolation is used for all points. For example, non-linear interpolation will be used for all points when `lnl_thresh` > 1 and linear interpolation will be used for all points when `lnl_thresh` = 0.

All linear interpolation is done by `stats::approx()` with argument `ties = "ordered"` controlling how tied `x` values are handled. See `stats::approxfun()`.

Value

A dataframe with animal_id, bin_timestamp, latitude, longitude, and record_type.

Author(s)

Todd Hayden, Tom Binder, Chris Holbrook

Examples

```
#--------------------------------------------------
# EXAMPLE #1 - simple interpolate among lakes

# get polygon of the Great Lakes
data(great_lakes_polygon) # glatos example data
plot(sf::st_geometry(great_lakes_polygon), xlim = c(-92, -76))

# make sample detections data frame
pos <- data.frame(
  animal_id = 1,
  deploy_long = c(-87, -82.5, -78),
  deploy_lat = c(44, 44.5, 43.5),
  detection_timestamp_utc = as.POSIXct(c(
    "2000-01-01 00:00",
    "2000-02-01 00:00", "2000-03-01 00:00"
  ), tz = "UTC")
)

# add to plot
points(deploy_lat ~ deploy_long, data = pos, pch = 20, cex = 2, col = "red")

# interpolate path using linear method
path1 <- interpolate_path(pos)
nrow(path1) # now 61 points
sum(path1$record_type == "interpolated") # 58 interpolated points

# add linear path to plot
points(latitude ~ longitude, data = path1, pch = 20, cex = 0.8, col = "blue")

# load a transition matrix of Great Lakes
# NOTE: This is a LOW RESOLUTION TransitionLayer suitable only for
#       coarse/large scale interpolation only. Most realistic uses
#       will need to create a TransitionLayer; see ?make_transition.
data(greatLakesTrLayer) # glatos example data; a TransitionLayer

# interpolate path using non-linear method (requires 'trans')
path2 <- interpolate_path(pos, trans = greatLakesTrLayer)

# add non-linear path to plot
points(latitude ~ longitude,
  data = path2, pch = 20, cex = 1,
  col = "green"
)

# can also force linear-interpolation with lnlThresh = 0
path3 <- interpolate_path(pos, trans = greatLakesTrLayer, lnl_thresh = 0)
```

```
# add new linear path to plot
points(latitude ~ longitude,
  data = path3, pch = 20, cex = 1,
  col = "magenta"
)

#--------------------------------------------------
# EXAMPLE #2 - walleye in western Lake Erie
## Not run:


# get example walleye detection data
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
det <- read_glatos_detections(det_file)

# take a look
head(det)

# extract one fish and subset date
det <- det[det$animal_id == 22 &
  det$detection_timestamp_utc > as.POSIXct("2012-04-08") &
  det$detection_timestamp_utc < as.POSIXct("2013-04-15"), ]

# get polygon of the Great Lakes
data(great_lakes_polygon) # glatos example data; an sf object

# convert polygon to terra::spatVector
great_lakes_polygon <- terra::vect(great_lakes_polygon)

# crop polygon to western Lake Erie
maumee <- terra::crop(great_lakes_polygon,
  y = terra::ext(-83.7, -82.5, 41.3, 42.4)
)


plot(maumee, col = "grey")
points(deploy_lat ~ deploy_long,
  data = det, pch = 20, col = "red",
  xlim = c(-83.7, -80)
)


# make transition layer object
tran <- make_transition(sf::st_as_sf(maumee), res = c(0.1, 0.1))

# plot to check output
plot(tran$rast, xlim = c(-83.7, -82.0), ylim = c(41.3, 42.7))
plot(maumee, add = TRUE)

# not high enough resolution- bump up resolution, will take some time
tran1 <- make_transition(sf::st_as_sf(maumee), res = c(0.001, 0.001))
```

```
# plot to check resolution- much better
plot(tran1$rast, xlim = c(-83.7, -82.0), ylim = c(41.3, 42.7))
plot(maumee, add = TRUE)


# add fish detections to make sure they are "on the map"
# plot unique values only for simplicity
foo <- unique(det[, c("deploy_lat", "deploy_long")])
points(foo$deploy_long, foo$deploy_lat, pch = 20, col = "red")

# call with "transition matrix" (non-linear interpolation), other options
# note that it is quite a bit slower than linear interpolation
pos2 <- interpolate_path(det,
  trans = tran1$transition,
  out_class = "data.table"
)

plot(maumee, col = "grey")
points(latitude ~ longitude, data = pos2, pch = 20, col = "red", cex = 0.5)

## End(Not run)
```

`interval_count` *The function below takes a detection events data frame and determines the number of time bins in which detections were observed and returns the cumulative time covered by all bins, in days. Interval (bin) size is determined by the 'time_interval_size' argument.*

Description

For each event (row in detection events data frame), the function sequences from first_detection to last_detection by time_interval_size, then counts the number of unique intervals.

Usage

```
interval_count(detections, time_interval_size)
```

Arguments

`detections`
- data frame from detection_events (condensed = TRUE)

`time_interval_size`
time increment string as in seq.Date 'by' argument

jarasterize *Just another rasterizer*

Description

An 'all-touched-capable' rasterizer that depends only on `sf` and `raster`.

Usage

```
jarasterize(
  x,
  res,
  value = 1,
  bg_value = 0,
  all_touched = TRUE,
  silent = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	An `sf` object (polygon, lines, or points).
res	Resolution (raster cell size) in units of `x`'s `crs`. May be either a 2-element vector (for lon and lat, respectively) or a single value (same value used for each dimension).
value	The value assigned to cells matching `x`.
bg_value	The value assigned to cells not matching `x`.
all_touched	If `TRUE` (default), raster will return `value` for every cell touched by polygon (and `bg_value` for all others); otherwise, raster will return `value` for all cells whose center points are within the polygon.
silent	If false (default), progress messages are not displayed.

Value

A `raster::rasterLayer` object.

Examples

```
# Example 1. lon lat WGS input

poly1 <- great_lakes_polygon

plot(sf::st_geometry(poly1))

rast1 <- jarasterize(poly1, res = c(0.1, 0.05))

## Not run:
# compare to polygon
```

```
x11(width = 12, height = 8)
raster::plot(rast1)
plot(sf::st_geometry(poly1), add = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

# Example 2. projected input; 5 km cell size

poly2 <- sf::st_transform(poly1, crs = 3175)

rast2 <- jarasterize(poly2, res = 5000)

## Not run:
# compare to polygon
x11(width = 12, height = 8)
raster::plot(rast2)
plot(sf::st_geometry(poly2), add = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

# Example 3. projected input; 5 km cell size; all_touched = FALSE

rast3 <- jarasterize(poly2, res = 5000, all_touched = FALSE)

## Not run:
# compare to polygon
x11(width = 12, height = 8)
raster::plot(rast3)
plot(sf::st_geometry(poly2), add = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

kml_to_csv *KML To CSV Conversion*

Description

Function for extracting features (points, lines, polygons) from kml files and writing them to csv files.

Usage

```
kml_to_csv(filePath, type = c("points", "lines", "polygons"))
```

Arguments

filePath	The pathname for the kml file you wish to convert.
type	Optional character string indicating the type(s) of feature(s) to read from the kml file. Valid values are `c("points", "lines", and "polygons")`.

Details

kmz files are not supported. Make sure exports from Google earth are saved as kml. Or extract (unzip) kml from kmz.

Value

A csv file (same name as input `filePath` but with `csv` extension) is written to directory containing input `filePath` with five columns

name Feature name

feature_type Feature type

seq Sequential position in feature

longitude Longitude

latitude Latitude

altitude Altitude

Examples

```
# Get example kml with two polygons
kml_file <- system.file("extdata", "example_polygons.kml",
  package = "glatos"
)

kml_to_csv(kml_file)
```

---

kml_workbook — *Make a KML or KMZ file of receiver and animal release locations*

Description

Convert standard GLATOS receiver location and animal release data to a KML (or optionally KMZ) file (e.g., for viewing in Google Earth). (NOTE: EARLY DEVELOPMENT VERSION).

Usage

```
kml_workbook(
  wb = NULL,
  wb_file = NULL,
  receiver_locs = NULL,
  animals = NULL,
  kmz = FALSE,
  show_ongoing_recs = TRUE,
  end_date = NULL,
  out_file = NULL,
  wb_version = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

wb	A glatos_workbook object created by read_glatos_workbook.
wb_file	A character string with path and name of workbook in standard GLATOS format (*.xlsm). If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory. File must be a standard GLATOS file (e.g., *xxxxx_GLATOS_YYYYMMDD.xlsm*) submitted via GLATOSWeb Data Portal http://glatos.glos.us.
receiver_locs	**not yet implemented**
animals	**not yet implemented**
kmz	logical; If TRUE, a KMZ file (zipped KML file) will be created. Default value is FALSE.
show_ongoing_recs	Indicates if ongoing stations (missing recovery timestamp) should be included in result.
end_date	End date (e.g. "YYYY-MM-DD") to be used for any ongoing stations (if showOngoing == T). Defaults to current system time.
out_file	File name (path optional) of output file. If path not specified then file will be written to working directory. Extension is not checked against kmz. Required if wb_file is NULL. If not specified and wb_file is given, then file will be written to file with name matching wb_file.
wb_version	An optional character string with the workbook version number. Passed to read_glatos_workbook when input is wb_file.
...	optional arguments that influence kml/kmz features. Curently only two options: labelSize A numeric scalar with the size of placemark labels (only shown when placemark is highlighted by user). iconSize A numeric scalar with the size of placemark icons.

Details

Receiver locations will be visible between deployment and recovery timestamps at each location. Release locations will be displayed when the display window includes the date of release.

Value

A KML (and optionally, KMZ) file, written to the directory that contains the input GLATOS workbook, or out_file otherwise. Path to output file is returned.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook <cholbrook@usgs.gov>

Examples

```
## Not run:
# get path to example GLATOS Data Workbook
wb_file <- system.file("extdata",
  "walleye_workbook.xlsm",
```

```
  package = "glatos"
)

# read workbook directly
kml_workbook(wb_file = wb_file)

# now with bigger label and point and out_file
kml_workbook(
  wb_file = wb_file, labelSize = 20, iconSize = 1,
  out_file = "bigger.kml"
)

# read workbook directly; output kmz
kml_workbook(wb_file = wb_file, kmz = TRUE)

# get path to example GLATOS Data Workbook
wb <- read_glatos_workbook(wb_file)
kml_workbook(wb = wb, kmz = TRUE, out_file = "bigger.kmz")

## End(Not run)
```

`lamprey_tracks` *Sea Lamprey positions from Lake George, St. Marys River, 2012*

Description

Sea Lamprey positions from a positional acoustic telemetry array in Lake George, North Channel of the St. Marys River during the 2012 spawning year.

Usage

```
lamprey_tracks
```

Format

A data frame with 21043 rows and 14 variables:

DETECTEDID transmitter identifier (channel, frequency, code space, and ID code)

DATETIME position timestamp, in UTC

X,Y horizontal and vertical position on local grid, in meters

D assumed depth at time of detection, in meters (NOT from depth/pressure sensor)

LAT,LON position latitude and longitude, decimal degrees (west is negative); CRS: WGS84

n ?

HPE horizontal position error; calculated by VEMCO

HPEm horizontal position error, in meters; calculated by VEMCO

TEMP temperature at time of detection (from temperature sensor)

DEPTH depth at time of detection (from pressure sensor)

ACCEL acceleration at time of detection (from accelerometer)

DRX receivers that detected the associated transmission

Details

Data were collected as part of the GLATOS project SMRSL http://glatos.glos.us/home/project/SMRSL

Positions were calculated using the Vemco Positioning System.

Source

Chris Holbrook, US Geological Survey (cholbrook@usgs.gov)

---

make_frames *Create an animated video of spatiotemporal path data*

Description

Create a set of frames (png image files) showing geographic location data (e.g., detections of tagged fish or interpolated path data) at discrete points in time on top of a Great Lakes shapefile and optionally stitches frames into a video animation (mp4 file).

Usage

```
make_frames(
  proc_obj,
  recs = NULL,
  out_dir = getwd(),
  background_ylim = c(41.3, 49),
  background_xlim = c(-92.45, -75.87),
  show_interpolated = TRUE,
  tail_dur = 0,
  animate = TRUE,
  ani_name = "animation.mp4",
  frame_delete = FALSE,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  preview = FALSE,
  bg_map = NULL,
  show_progress = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`proc_obj` A data frame created by `interpolate_path()` function or a data frame containing 'animal_id', 'bin_timestamp', 'latitude', 'longitude', and 'record_type'

`recs` An optional data frame containing at least four columns with receiver 'deploy_lat', 'deploy_long', 'deploy_date_time', and 'recover_date_time'. Other columns in object will be ignored. Default column names match GLATOS standard receiver location file (e.g., 'GLATOS_receiverLocations_yyyymmdd.csv').

`out_dir` A character string with file path to directory where individual frames for animations will be written. Default is working directory.

`background_ylim` Vector of two values specifying the min/max values for y-scale of plot. Units are degrees.

`background_xlim` Vector of two values specifying the min/max values for x-scale of plot. Units are degrees.

`show_interpolated` Boolean. Default (TRUE) include interpolated points.

`tail_dur` contains the duration (in same units as `proc_obj$bin_timestamp`; see `interpolate_path()`) of trailing points in each frame. Default value is 0 (no trailing points). A value of `Inf` will show all points from start.

`animate` Boolean. Default (TRUE) creates video animation by calling `make_video()` with `output = ani_name`. Default values are used for all other arguments. See Details below.

`ani_name` Character string with name and extension of animation output video file. Full path is optional. If file name only (no path), then the output video is written to 'out_dir' (same as images). To write to working directory, use "./" prefix (e.g., `ani_name = "./animation.mp4"`. If `animate = TRUE`, the path and filename are passed to `make_video()`.

`frame_delete` Boolean. Default (`frame_delete = TRUE`) delete individual image frames after animation is created

`overwrite` Overwite the animation (output video) file if it already exists. Default (`overwrite = FALSE`) prevents file from being overwritten and will result in error if the file exists. Passed to `make_video()` if `animate = TRUE`.

`preview` write first frame only. Useful for checking output before processing large number of frames. Default `preview = FALSE`

`bg_map` A sf points, lines, or polygons object. Spatial `sp` or `terra` objects will be converted to `sf`. Coordinate system of map must be latitude/longitude (WGS 84).

`show_progress` Logical. Progress bar and status messages will be shown if TRUE (default) and not shown if FALSE.

`...` Optional graphing parameters for customizing elements of fish location points, receiver location points, timeline, and slider (moves along the timeline). See also **Details** and **Note** sections.

Details

To customize fish location points (from `proc_obj`): Add any argument that can be passed to points. The following values will create the default plot:

- `cex`: symbol size; default = 2
- `col`: symbol color; default = "blue"
- `pch`: symbol type; default = 16

To customize receiver location points (from `recs`): Add prefix `recs.` to any argument that can be passed to points. The following values will create the default plot:

- `recs.cex`: symbol size; default = 1.5
- `recs.pch`: symbol type; default = 16

To customize timeline: Add add prefix `timeline.` to any argument of axis. Note all elements of the timeline except the sliding symbol (see 'slider' below) are created by a call to `axis`. The following values will create the default plot:

- `timeline.at`: a sequence with locations of labels (with first and last being start and end) along x-axis; in units of longitude; by default this will center the timeline with five equally-spaced labels in the middle 80% of background_xlim.
- `timeline.pos`: location along the y-axis; in units of latitude; by default this will place the timeline up from the bottom 6% of the range of `background_ylim`
- `timeline.labels`: text used for labels; default = `format(labels, "\%Y-\%m-\%d")`, where labels are values of proc_obj$bin_timestamp
- `timeline.col`: color of line; default = "grey70"
- `timeline.lwd`: width of line; default = 20 times the aspect ratio of the plot device
- `timeline.cex.axis`: size of labels; default = 2

To customize time slider (symbol that slides): Add prefix `timeline.` to any argument that can be passed to points. The following values will create the default plot:

- `timeslider.bg`: a single value with symbol bg color; default = "grey40"
- `timeslider.cex`: a single value with symbol size; default = 2
- `timeslider.col`: a single value with symbol type; default = "grey20"
- `timeslider.pch`: a single value with symbol type; default = 21

To customize parameters controlled by `par`: Add prefix `par.` to any argument that can be passed to par. Note that `par.mar` controls whitespace behind default timeslider. The following values will create the default plot:

- `par.oma`: plot outer margins; default = c(0,0,0,0)
- `par.mar`: plot inner margins; default = c(6,0,0,0)

If `animate = TRUE` then the animation output file name (`ani_name` argument) will be passed to the `output` argument in `make_video()`. Default values for all other `make_video()` arguments will be used. Note that the default frame rate is 24 frames per second (`framerate` argument in `make_video()`), which will determine the total length (duration) of the output video. For example, a video containing 240 images (frames) will run for 10 seconds at these default parameters. Note that output video duration, dimensions (size), and other ouput video characteristics can be modified by calling `make_video()` directly. To do this, set `animate = FALSE` and then use `make_video()` to create a video from the resulting set of images.

Value

Sequentially-numbered png files (one for each frame) and one mp4 file will be written to `out_dir`.

Note

Customizing plot elements with input argument `...` The option to allow customization of plot elements with input argument `...` provides a great deal of flexibility, but users will need to be familiar with each associated graphics functions (e.g., axis for timeline arguments). We expect that this will require some trial and error and that input argument `preview = TRUE` will be useful while exploring optional plot arguments.

Author(s)

Todd Hayden, Tom Binder, Chris Holbrook

Examples

```
## Not run:

# load detection data
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
dtc <- read_glatos_detections(det_file)

# take a look
head(dtc)

# load receiver location data
rec_file <- system.file("extdata",
  "sample_receivers.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
recs <- read_glatos_receivers(rec_file)

# call with defaults; linear interpolation
pos1 <- interpolate_path(dtc)

# make frames, preview the first frame
myDir <- paste0(getwd(), "/frames1")
make_frames(pos1, recs = recs, out_dir = myDir, preview = TRUE)

# make frames but not animation
myDir <- paste0(getwd(), "/frames2")
make_frames(pos1, recs = recs, out_dir = myDir, animate = FALSE)
```

```
# make sequential frames, and animate.  Make animation and frames.
# change default color of fish markers to red and change marker and size.

myDir <- paste0(getwd(), "/frames3")
make_frames(pos1,
  recs = recs, out_dir = myDir, animate = TRUE,
  ani_name = "animation3.mp4", col = "red", pch = 16, cex = 3
)

# make sequential frames, animate, add 5-day tail
myDir <- paste0(getwd(), "/frames4")
make_frames(pos1,
  recs = recs, out_dir = myDir, animate = TRUE,
  ani_name = "animation4.mp4", tail_dur = 5
)

# make animation, remove frames.
myDir <- paste0(getwd(), "/frames5")
make_frames(pos1,
  recs = recs, out_dir = myDir, animate = TRUE,
  ani_name = "animation5.mp4", frame_delete = TRUE
)

## End(Not run)
```

`make_transition` *Create transition layer from spatial object.*

Description

Create transition layer for `interpolate_path()` spatial object.

Usage

```
make_transition(poly, res, receiver_points = NULL, epsg = 3175, buffer = NULL)
```

Arguments

`poly`	A spatial polygon object of class SpatialPolygonsDataFrame or a sf::sf() object with a geometry column of polygon and/or multipolygon objects.
`res`	two element vector that specifies the x and y dimension of output raster cells. Units are same as poly crs. May be calculated from desired resolution in meters using `scale_meters_to_degrees()`.
`receiver_points`	Object containing coordinates of receiver locations. Must be of class `SpatialPointsDataFrame`, `SpatialPoints`, `sf`, `glatos_receivers`, or `glatos_detections`.
`epsg`	coordinate reference code that describes projection used for buffers. Defaults to NAD83/Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Albers.
`buffer`	Buffer, in same units as epsg, that will be added to `poly` before rasterization.

Details

make_transition uses jarasterize() to convert a polygon shapefile into a raster layer and geo-corrected transition layer interpolate_path(). Raster cell values on land equal 0, cells in water equal 1. Output is a two-object list containing the raster layer and transition layer.

If receiver_points is provided, any receiver not in water is buffered by the distance from the receiver to the nearest water. This allows all receivers to be coded as in water if the receiver is on land.

Poly object is transformed into planer map projection specified by epsg argument for calculation of transition object if receiver_points is provided. Output is projected to crs of input poly.

output transition layer is corrected for projection distortions using gdistance::geoCorrection. Adjacent cells are connected by 16 directions and transition function returns 0 (land) for movements between land and water and >0 for all over-water movements.

Note that this function underwent breaking changes between 0.7.3 and 0.8.0 (uses jasterize instead of gdalUtilities::gdal_rasterize see NEWS).

Value

A list with two elements:

transition a geo-corrected transition raster layer where land = 0 and water = 1 (see gdistance::Transition)

rast rasterized input layer of class raster

Author(s)

Todd Hayden, Chris Holbrook

Examples

```
# Example 1 - read from sf polygon object
# use example polygon for Great lakes

# calculate resolution in degrees (from meters)
#  note this applies to cell at center, cell sizes will vary
res <- scale_meters_to_degrees(5000, sf = great_lakes_polygon)

# make_transition layer
tst <- make_transition(great_lakes_polygon, res = res)

## Not run:
# plot raster layer (notice water = 1, land = 0)
raster::plot(tst$rast)

# compare to polygon
plot(sf::st_geometry(great_lakes_polygon), add = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

# Example 2 - add 1 km buffer (same resolution)
```

```
# make_transition layer
tst2 <- make_transition(great_lakes_polygon,
  res = res,
  buffer = 3000
)

## Not run:
# plot raster layer (notice water = 1, land = 0)
raster::plot(tst2$rast)

# compare to polygon
plot(sf::st_geometry(great_lakes_polygon), add = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

# Example 3 - read from ESRI Shapefile and include receiver file
# to account for any receivers outside of great lakes polygon

# path to polygon shapefile
poly <- system.file("extdata", "shoreline.zip", package = "glatos")
poly <- sf::st_read(paste0("/vsizip/", poly))

# read in glatos receivers object
rec_file <- system.file("extdata", "sample_receivers.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
recs <- read_glatos_receivers(rec_file)

# change a coordinate to on-land to show impact...
recs[1, "deploy_lat"] <- recs[1, "deploy_lat"] + 4

# make_transition layer (roughly 500 m res)
tst <- make_transition(poly, res = c(0.065, 0.046), receiver_points = recs)

## Not run:
# plot raster layer
# notice the huge circle rasterized as "water"  north of Lake Superior.
# This occurred because we had a "receiver" deployed at that locations
raster::plot(tst$rast)
points(recs$deploy_long, recs$deploy_lat, col = "red", pch = 20)

# plot transition layer
raster::plot(raster::raster(tst$transition))

## End(Not run)

# Example 4- transition layer of Lake Huron only with receivers

# transform to great lakes projection
poly <- sf::st_transform(great_lakes_polygon, crs = 3175)

# set attribute-geometry relationship to constant.
# this avoids error when cropping
```

```
sf::st_agr(poly) <- "constant"

# crop Great lakes polygon file
poly <- sf::st_crop(
  x = poly, xmin = 829242.55, ymin = 698928.27,
  xmax = 1270000.97, ymax = 1097196.15
)

# read in glatos receivers object
rec_file <- system.file("extdata", "sample_receivers.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
recs <- read_glatos_receivers(rec_file)

# extract receivers in "HECWL" project
# all receiver stations except one is in Lake Huron
recs <- recs[recs$glatos_project == "HECWL", ]

# remove two stations not in Lake Huron
recs <- recs[!recs$glatos_array %in% c("MAU", "LVD"), ]

# convert recs to simple feature  object (sf)
recs <- sf::st_as_sf(recs,
  coords = c("deploy_long", "deploy_lat"),
  crs = 4326
)

# transform receivers to same projection as great lakes polygon
recs <- sf::st_transform(recs, crs = 3175)

## Not run:
# check by plotting
plot(sf::st_geometry(poly), col = NA)
plot(sf::st_geometry(recs), col = "red", add = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

# create slightly higher resolution transition layer
#   (note that res in in meters here because crs is 3175)
tst1 <- make_transition(poly, res = 5000, receiver_points = recs)

## Not run:
# plot raster layer
raster::plot(tst1$rast)

plot(sf::st_geometry(recs),
  add = TRUE, col = "red", pch = 20
)

# plot transition layer
raster::plot(raster::raster(tst1$transition))

## End(Not run)
```

make_video *Create video from sequence of still images*

Description

Stitch a sequence of images into a video animation. A simple wrapper for av::av_encode_video.

Usage

```
make_video(
  input_dir = getwd(),
  input_ext = ".png",
  output = "animation.mp4",
  duration = NULL,
  start_frame = 1,
  end_frame = NULL,
  size = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`input_dir`	directory containing images, default is working directory.
`input_ext`	character, file extension of images to be stitched into a video. All images must have same extension, width, and height. Each imaged will be positioned in the video in alphabetical order by image file name.
`output`	character, output video file name. See details.
`duration`	integer, output video duration in seconds. If NULL (default) then this will be determined by the number of input frames and the framerate (default is 24 frames per second). E.g., a video containing 240 frames at default 24 fps will be 10 seconds long. See details.
`start_frame`	integer, start frame. Defaults to `start=1`.
`end_frame`	integer, end frame. Defaults to `end_frame = NULL` (i.e., last frame).
`size`	integer vector with width and height of output video in pixels. Ignored if `vfilter` is passed via `...`.
`overwrite`	logical, overwrite existing output file? (default = FALSE)
`verbose`	logical, show output from av::av_encode_video? Default = FALSE.
`...`	optional arguments passed to av::av_encode_video. Such as framerate, vfilter, codec.

Details

This function was overhauled in glatos v 0.4.1 to simplify inputs and to no longer require an external program (ffmpeg.exe). As a result input arguments have changed, as described above. Starting with glatos v 0.7.0, any calls to `make_video` using the arguments from glatos v 0.4.0 or earlier will fail.

`make_video` is a simple wrapper of av::av_encode_video. It is intended to allow creation of videos from images (frames) created by glatos::make_frames as simple as possible. More advanced features of `av`, can be used by including any argument of av::av_encode_video in the call to `make_video`, or by calling av::av_encode_video directly. More information about the `av` package is available at https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/av/index.html and https://docs.ropensci.org/av/.

A directory of sequenced image files (.png, .jpeg) are passed to `input_dir` argument. The `input_ext` argument specifies the type of files to be stitched into a video. The images passed to the function must all have the same size, height, and format.

Function can create .mp4, .mov, .mkv, .flv .wmv, or .mpeg animations. Format of created animation is determined by file extension of `output`.

If `start_frame` or `end_frame` are specified, then only frames within the specified range will be included in the output video.

If `duration` is specified, then the output framerate will be determined by the number of input frames and the framerate (default is 24 frames per second). E.g., a video of 10 second duration containing 240 frames will have an output frame rate of 24 fps. In some cases (when number of frames is small) the number of frames may not divide evently into the specified duration, so the output duration may differ from that specified. If the output frame rate exceeds 30 fps, then a warning will alert the user that some individual frame content may not be visible to users. Video duration may also be controlled by setting the `framerate` argument of av::av_encode_video. See `...` above.

Value

One video animation will be written disk and the path and file name will be returned.

Author(s)

Todd Hayden, Chris Holbrook

Examples

```
## Not run:

# load frames
frames <- system.file("extdata", "frames", package = "glatos")

# make .mp4 video
make_video(
  input_dir = frames,
  input_ext = ".png",
  output = file.path(tempdir(), "animation1.mp4")
)

# set duration to 10 seconds
make_video(
```

```
  input_dir = frames,
  input_ext = ".png",
  output = file.path(tempdir(), "animation2.mp4"),
  duration = 10
)

# set size of ouput video
make_video(
  input_dir = frames,
  input_ext = ".png",
  output = file.path(tempdir(), "animation3.mp4"),
  size = c(320, 240)
)

# start animation on frame 10, end on frame 20
make_video(
  input_dir = frames,
  input_ext = ".png",
  output = file.path(tempdir(), "animation_4.mp4"),
  start_frame = 10,
  end_frame = 20
)

# make move backwards- start animation of frame 20 and end on frame 10
make_video(
  input_dir = frames,
  input_ext = ".png",
  output = file.path(tempdir(), "animation_5.mp4"),
  start_frame = 20,
  end_frame = 10
)

# make .wmv video
make_video(
  input_dir = frames,
  input_ext = ".png",
  output = file.path(tempdir(), "animation1.wmv")
)


#--- Examples using more advanced features of av_encode_video

# resize output video by specifying a scale filter
make_video(
  input_dir = frames,
  input_ext = ".png",
  output = file.path(tempdir(), "animation_6.mp4"),
  vfilter = "scale=320:240"
)

# slow the video by 10 times
make_video(
  input_dir = frames,
```

```
  input_ext = ".png",
  output = file.path(tempdir(), "animation_7.mp4"),
  vfilter = "setpts=10*PTS"
)

# slow video by 10 times and scale to 320x240 resolution
make_video(
  input_dir = frames,
  input_ext = ".png",
  output = file.path(tempdir(), "animation_8.mp4"),
  vfilter = "scale=320:240, setpts=10*PTS"
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

min_lag *Calculate 'min_lag' for identifying potential false positive detections*

Description

Calculate minimum time interval (min_lag) between successive detections and add to detection data set for identifying potential false detections.

Usage

```
min_lag(det)
```

Arguments

det A glatos_detections object (e.g., produced by read_glatos_detections).

OR a data frame containing detection data with the following columns:

detection_timestamp_utc Detection timestamps; MUST be of class POSIXct.

transmitter_codespace A character string with transmitter code space (e.g., "A69-1061" for Vemco PPM coding").

transmitter_id A character string with transmitter ID code (e.g., "1363" for Vemco PPM coding").

receiver_sn A character vector with unique receiver serial number.

Details

min_lag is loosely based on the the "short interval" described by Pincock (2012) and replicates the min_lag column in the standard glatos detection export file. In this case (GLATOS), min_lag is defined for each detection as the shortest interval (in seconds) between either the previous or next detection (whichever is closest) of the same transmitter code (defined here as combination of transmitter_codespace and transmitter_id) on the same receiver.

A new column (min_lag) is added to the input dataframe that represents the time (in seconds) between the current detection and the next detection (either before or after) of the same transmitter on the same receiver. This function replicates the 'min_lag' column included in the standard glatos export.

Value

A column `min_lag` (defined above) is added to input object.

Author(s)

Chris Holbrook, Todd Hayden, Angela Dini

References

Pincock, D.G., 2012. False detections: what they are and how to remove them from detection data. Vemco Division, Amirix Systems Inc., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
http://www.vemco.com/pdf/false_detections.pdf

See Also

`false_detections()`

Examples

```
# load example detection file
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
det <- read_glatos_detections(det_file)

# rename existing min_lag column
colnames(det)[colnames(det) == "min_lag"] <- "min_lag.x"

# calculate min_lag
det <- min_lag(det)

head(det)
```

---

otn_aat_animals — *Example animal data from the OTN ERDDAP*

Description

An example animal data file from the OTN ERDDAP

Format

CSV

Filename

otn_aat_animals.csv

Source

Ryan Gosse, Ocean Tracking Network

Examples

```
system.file("extdata", "otn_aat_animals.csv", package = "glatos")
```

---

otn_aat_receivers *Example station data from the OTN ERDDAP*

Description

An example receiver station data file from the OTN ERDDAP

Format

CSV

Filename

otn_aat_receivers.csv

Source

Ryan Gosse, Ocean Tracking Network

Examples

```
system.file("extdata", "otn_aat_receivers.csv", package = "glatos")
```

otn_aat_tag_releases *Example tag release data from the OTN ERDDAP*

Description

An example tag release data file from the OTN ERDDAP

Format

CSV

Filename

otn_aat_tag_releases.csv

Source

Ryan Gosse, Ocean Tracking Network

Examples

```
system.file("extdata", "otn_aat_tag_releases.csv", package = "glatos")
```

point_offset *Identify new location based on distance and bearing from another*

Description

Calculates latitude and longitude for new point that is x meters away at bearing y from a geographic location (Longitude, Latitude) using great circle distances.

Usage

```
point_offset(
  lon = NA,
  lat = NA,
  offsetDist = NA,
  offsetDir = NA,
  distUnit = "m"
)
```

Arguments

lon	vector of longitudes (dd) to calculate offset points
lat	vector of latitudes (dd) to calculate offset points
offsetDist	vector of distances to calculate offset point (meters or feet)
offsetDir	vector of directions to calculate point from starting point. Options are NA,"N", "NNE", "NE", "ENE", "E", "ESE", "SE", "SSE", "S", "SSW", "SW", "WSW", "W", "WNW", "NW", "NNW"
distUnit	specify meters or ft ("m" or "ft")

Examples

```
lat <- rep(44.0, 17)
lon <- rep(-83.0, 17)

offsetDir <- c(
  NA, "N", "NNE", "NE", "ENE", "E", "ESE", "SE", "SSE", "S",
  "SSW", "SW", "WSW", "W", "WNW", "NW", "NNW"
)

offsetDist <- seq(100, 1700, by = 100)
distUnit <- "m"

point_offset(lon, lat, offsetDist, offsetDir, distUnit)
```

---

position_heat_map *Position Heat Maps*

Description

Create heat maps to display the spatial distribution of acoustic telemetry positions. Most useful when used on data with high spatial resultion, such as VPS positional telemetry data.

Usage

```
position_heat_map(
  positions,
  projection = "LL",
  fish_pos_int = "fish",
  abs_or_rel = "absolute",
  resolution = 10,
  interval = NULL,
  x_limits = NULL,
  y_limits = NULL,
  utm_zone = NULL,
  hemisphere = "N",
```

```
  legend_gradient = "y",
  legend_pos = c(0.99, 0.2, 1, 0.8),
  output = "plot",
  folder = "position_heat_map",
  out_file = NULL
)
```

Arguments

positions
: A dataframe containing detection data with at least the following 4 columns:
  - `DETECTEDID` Individual animal identifier; character.
  - `DATETIME` Date-time stamps for the positions (MUST be of class 'POSIXct')
  - `LAT` Position latitude.
  - `LON` Position longitude.

projection
: A character string indicating if the coordinates in the 'positions' dataframe are geographic (`projection = "LL"`) or projected/Cartesian(`projection = "UTM"`). Used to convert coordinates between latitude/longitude in decimal degrees ("LL"; e.g., 45.98753) and UTM. Valid arguments are "LL" (latitude/longitude) and "UTM". If projection=="UTM", then `utm_zone` and '`hemisphere` arguments must also be supplied.

fish_pos_int
: A character string indicating whether output will display number of fish or number of positions occuring in each cell of the grid. Valid arguments are c("fish", "positions", "intervals"). Default is "fish". If fish_pos_interval == "intervals", then argument "interval" must be supplied.

abs_or_rel
: A character string indicating whether output will display values as absolute value (i.e, the actual number of fish, positions, or intervals) or as relative number (relative to total number of fish detected). Valid arguments are c("absolute", "relative"). Default is "absolute".

resolution
: A numeric value indicating the spatial resolution (in meters) of the grid system used to make the heat maps. Default is 10 m.

interval
: A numeric value indicating the duration (in seconds) of time bin (in seconds) for use in calculating number of intervals fish were resident in a grid cell (i.e., a surrogate for amount of time spent in each cell of the grid). If interval==NULL (default), than raw number of positions is calculated. This value is only used when fish_pos_int == "intervals'.

x_limits
: An optional 2-element numeric containing limits of x axis. If x_limits == NULL (default), then it is determined from the extents of the data.

y_limits
: An optional 2-element numeric containing limits of y axis. If y_limits == NULL (default), then it is determined from the extents of the data.

utm_zone
: An interger value between 1 and 60 (inclusive) indicating the primary UTM zone of the detection data. Required and used only when projection == "UTM". Default is NULL (i.e. assumes detection data are in projection == LL by default).

hemisphere
: A character string indicating whether detection data are in the northern or southern hemisphere. Required and used only when projection == "UTM". Valid values are c("N", "S"). Default is "N".

`legend_gradient`
: A character string indicating the orientation of the color legend; "y" = vertical, "x" = horizontal, "n" indicates that no legend should be drawn. Default is "y".

`legend_pos`
: A numeric vector indicating the location of the color legend as a portion of the total plot area (i.e., between 0 and 1). Only used if 'legend_gradient" in not "n". Default is c(0.99, 0.2, 1.0, 0.8), which puts the legend along the right hand side of the plot.

`output`
: An optional character string indicating how results will be displayed visually. Options include: 1) a plot in the R device window ("plot"), 2) a .png image file ("png"), or 3) a .kmz file ("kmz") for viewing results as an overlay in Google Earth. Accepted values are c("plot", "png", "kmz"). Default value is "plot".

`folder`
: A character string indicating the output folder. If path is not specified then `folder` will be created in the working directory. Default is "position_heat_map".

`out_file`
: A character string indicating base name of output files (if `output = "png" or "kmz"`). If `out_file` is a path, all but last part is ignored (via `basename`). Any file extension is also ignored (via `tools::file_path_sans_ext`).

Details

When an 'interval' argument is supplied, the number of unique fish x interval combinations that occurred in each grid cell is calculated instead of raw number of positions. For example, in 4 hours there are a total of 4 1-h intervals. If fish 'A' was positioned in a single grid cell during 3 of the 4 intervals, than the number of intervals for that fish and grid combination is 3. Intervals are determined by applying the findInterval function (base R) to a sequence of timestamps (class: POSIXct) created using `seq(from = min(positions[, DATETIME]), to = min(positions[, DATETIME]), by = interval)`, where interval is the user-assigned interval duration in seconds. Number of intervals is a more robust surrogate than number of positions for relative time spent in each grid in cases where spatial or temporal variability in positioning probability are likely to significantly bias the distribution of positions in the array.

Calculated values (i.e., fish, positions, intervals) can be returned as absolute or relative, which is specified using the abs_or_rel argument; "absolute" is the actual value, "relative" is the absolute value divided by the total number of fish appearing in the 'positions' dataframe. Units for plots: fish = number of unique fish (absolute) or \ 'positions' dataframe (relative); positions = number of positions (absolute) or mean number of positions per fish in 'positions' dataframe (relative); intervals = number of unique fish x interval combinations (absolute) or mean number of unique fish x interval combinations per fish in 'positions' dataframe (relative).

Value

A list object containing 1) a matrix of the calculated values (i.e., fish, positions, intervals), with row and column names indicating location of each grid in UTM, 2) a character string specifying the UTM zone of the data in the matrix, 3) the bounding box of the data in UTM, 4) and the bounding box of the data in latitude (Y) and longitude (X), 5) a character string displaying the function call (i.e., a record of the arguments passed to the function).

In addition, the user specifies an image output for displaying the heat map. Options are a "plot" (displayed in R), "png" (png file saved to specified folder), and "kmz" for viewing the png image as an overlay in Google Earth (kmz file saved to specified folder).

Author(s)

Thomas R. Binder

Examples

```
data(lamprey_tracks)
phm <- position_heat_map(lamprey_tracks)
```

---

prepare_deploy_sheet *Loads the OTN receiver deployment metadata sheet to prepare it for use in* `convert_otn_to_att`

Description

Loads the OTN receiver deployment metadata sheet to prepare it for use in `convert_otn_to_att`

Usage

```
prepare_deploy_sheet(
  path,
  header_line = 5,
  sheet_name = 1,
  combine_arr_stn = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`path`	the path to the deployment sheet
`header_line`	what line the headers are on
`sheet_name`	the sheet name or number containing the metadata
`combine_arr_stn`	whether or not to to join the station and array columns. Format depends on OTN node

Details

The function takes the path to the deployment sheet, what line to start reading from, and what sheet in the excel file to use. It converts column names to be used by `convert_otn_to_att`.

Value

a data.frame created from the excel file.

Author(s)

Ryan Gosse

Examples

```
#--------------------------------------------------
# EXAMPLE #1 - loading from NSBS simplified Deployments

library(glatos)
deploy_path <- system.file("extdata", "hfx_deploy_simplified.xlsx",
  package = "glatos"
)

deploy <- prepare_deploy_sheet(deploy_path,
  header_line = 1,
  sheet_name = 1
)
```

`prepare_tag_sheet` *Loads the OTN tagging metadata sheet to prepare it for use in* `convert_otn_to_att`

Description

Loads the OTN tagging metadata sheet to prepare it for use in `convert_otn_to_att`

Usage

```
prepare_tag_sheet(path, header_line = 5, sheet_name = 2)
```

Arguments

`path`	the path to the tagging sheet
`header_line`	what line the headers are on
`sheet_name`	the sheet name or number containing the metadata

Details

The function takes the path to the tagging sheet, what line to start reading the headers from, and what sheet in the excel file to use. It converts column names to be used by `convert_otn_to_att`.

Value

a data.frame created from the excel file.

Author(s)

Ryan Gosse

Examples

```
#-------------------------------------------------------
# EXAMPLE #1 - loading from NSBS tagging

library(glatos)
tag_path <- system.file("extdata", "otn_nsbs_tag_metadata.xls",
  package = "glatos"
)

tags <- prepare_tag_sheet(tag_path, 5, 2)
```

---

range_detection *Detection range data set*

Description

Sample detection range data set from Lake Superior.

Usage

```
range_detection
```

Format

A data frame with 58309 rows and 30 variables

Details

Data from a stationary detection range test conducted in 2018. Data are in standard GLATOS detection export format and are intened to accompany detecton range analysis vignette.

Source

F. Zomer, T. Hayden

---

raw_lamprey_workbook *Raw GLATOS Workbook from St. Marys River Sea Lamprey project*

Description

A completed GLATOS workbook from St. Marys River Sea Lamprey project.

Format

A macro-enabled Microsoft Excel workbook file (*.xlsm) with six worksheets:

project project code, principal investigator and contact

locations descriptions of receiver array locations

proposed proposed receiver deployment locations and dates

deployment receiver deployment data (what, where, when, how)

recovery receiver recovery data (what, where, when, how)

tagging animal collection, tagging, and recovery data

Filename

SMRSL_GLATOS_20140828.xlsm

Author(s)

Chris Holbrook

Source

http://glatos.glos.us/home/project/SMRSL

Examples

```
system.file("extdata", "SMRSL_GLATOS_20140828.xlsm", package = "glatos")
```

`raw_walleye_detections` *Zipped GLATOS detection file from Huron Erie Corridor Walleye project*

Description

An example detection file

Format

A zipped walleye detection file in detection file format 1.3:

Filename

walleye_detections.zip

Author(s)

Todd Hayden

Source

http://glatos.glos.us/home/project/HECWL

Examples

```
system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.zip", package = "glatos")
```

---

read_glatos_detections

Read data from a GLATOS detection file

Description

Read data from a standard GLATOS detection (csv) file and return a data.frame of class `glatos_detections`.

Usage

```
read_glatos_detections(det_file, version = NULL)
```

Arguments

`det_file`	A character string with path and name of detection file in standard GLATOS format (*.csv). If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory. File must be a standard GLATOS file (e.g., *xxxxx_detectionsWithLocs_yyyymmdd_hhmmss.c* submitted via GLATOSWeb Data Portal https://glatos.glos.us.
`version`	An optional character string with the glatos file version number. If NULL (default value) then version will be determined by evaluating file structure. The only allowed values currently are `NULL`, `"1.3"`, and `"1.4"`. Any other values will trigger an error. Users should never need to set this argument (`NULL` should work).

Details

Data are loaded using fread and timestamps are coerced to POSIXct using fast_strptime. All times must be in UTC timezone per GLATOS standard.

Column `animal_id` is considered a required column by many other functions in this package, so it will be created if any records are `NULL`. When created, it will be constructed from `transmitter_codespace` and `transmitter_id`, separated by '-'.

Value

A data.frame of class `glatos_detections`.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook <cholbrook@usgs.gov>

Examples

```
# get path to example detection file
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)

# note that code above is needed to find the example file
# for real glatos data, use something like below
# det_file <- "c:/path_to_file/HECWL_detectionsWithLocs_20150321_132242.csv"

det <- read_glatos_detections(det_file)
```

`read_glatos_receivers` *Read data from a GLATOS receiver location file*

Description

Read data from a standard GLATOS receiver location (csv) file and return a data.frame of class `glatos_receivers`.

Usage

```
read_glatos_receivers(rec_file, version = NULL)
```

Arguments

`rec_file`	A character string with path and name of receiver location file in standard GLATOS format (*.csv). If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory. File must be a standard GLATOS file (e.g., *GLATOS_receiverLocations_yyyymmdd_xx* obtained from GLATOSWeb Data Portal `http://glatos.glos.us`.
`version`	An optional character string with the GLATOS file version number. If NULL (default value) then version will be determined by evaluating file structure. The only allowed values currently are `NULL` and `"1.0"`. Any other values will trigger an error.

Details

Data are loaded using fread and timestamps are coerced to POSIXct using fast_strptime. All timestamps must be 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM' format and in UTC timezone per GLATOS standard.

Value

A data.frame of class `glatos_receivers`.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook (cholbrook@usgs.gov)

Examples

```
# get path to example receiver_locations file
rec_file <- system.file("extdata",
  "sample_receivers.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)

# note that code above is needed to find the example file
# for real glatos data, use something like below
# rec_file <- "c:/path_to_file/GLATOS_receiverLocations_20150321_132242.csv"

rcv <- read_glatos_receivers(rec_file)
```

---

read_glatos_workbook   *Read data from a GLATOS project workbook*

Description

Read data from a GLATOS project workbook (xlsm or xlsx file) and return a list of class `glatos_workbook`.

Usage

```
read_glatos_workbook(wb_file, read_all = FALSE, wb_version = NULL)
```

Arguments

`wb_file`	A character string with path and name of workbook in standard GLATOS format (*.xlsm). If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory. File must be a standard GLATOS file (e.g., *xxxxx_GLATOS_YYYYMMDD.xlsm*) submitted via GLATOSWeb Data Portal http://glatos.glos.us.
`read_all`	If TRUE, then all columns and sheets (e.g., user-created "project-specific" columns or sheets) in the workbook will be imported. If FALSE (default value) then only columns and sheets in the standard GLATOS workbook will be imported (project-specific columns will be ignored.)
`wb_version`	An optional character string with the workbook version number. If NULL (default value) then version will be determined by evaluating workbook structure. Currently, the only allowed values are `NULL` and `"1.3"`. Any other values will trigger an error.

Details

In the standard glatos workbook (v1.3), data in workbook sheets 'Deployment', 'Recovery', and 'Location' are merged on columns 'GLATOS_PROJECT', 'GLATOS_ARRAY', 'STATION_NO', 'CONSECUTIVE_DEPLOY_NO', AND 'INS_SERIAL_NO' to produce the output data frame `receivers`. Data in workbook sheets 'Project' and 'Tagging' are passed through to new data frames named 'project' and 'animals', respectively, and data from workbook sheet 'Proposed' is not included in result. If read_all = TRUE then each sheet in workbook will be included in result.

Data are read from the input file using read_excel in the 'readxl' package. If read_all = TRUE then the type of data in each user-defined column (and sheet) will be 'guessed' by read_excel. Therefore, if read_all = TRUE then the structure of those columnns should be carefully reviewed in the result. See read_excel for details.

Column animal_id is considered a required column by many other functions in this package, so it will be created if any records are NULL. When created, it will be constructed from tag_code_space and tag_id_code, separated by '-'.

Timezone attribute of all timestamp columns (class POSIXct) in output will be "UTC" and all 'glatos-specific' timestamp and timezone columns will be omitted from result.

Value

A list of class glatos_workbook with three elements (described below) containing data from the standard GLATOS Workbook sheets. If read_all = TRUE, then additional elements will be added with names corresponding to non-standard sheet names.

metadata A list with data about the project and workbook.

animals A data frame of class glatos_animals with data about tagged animals.

receivers A data frame of class glatos_receivers with data about telemetry receivers.

Note

On warnings and errors about date and timestamp formats. Date and time columns are sometimes stored as text in Excel. When those records are loaded by this function, there are two possible outcomes.

1. If the records are formatted according to the GLATOS Data Dictionary specification (e.g., "YYYY-MM-DD" for dates and "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM" for timestamps; see https:\\glatos.glos.us) those records should be properly loaded into R, but the user is encouraged to verify that they were loaded correctly, so a warning points the user to those records in the workbook. Users may want to format as custom date in the workbook to avoid warnings in the future.

2. If the format of a date-as-text column is not consistent with GLATOS specification, then no data will be loaded and an error will alert the user to this condition.

On cells with locked formatting in Excel: Occasionally the format of a cell in Excel will be locked. In those cases, it is sometimes possible to force date formatting in Excel by (1) highlighting the columns that need reformatting, (2) select 'Text-to-columns' in the 'Data' menu, (3) select 'Delimited' and 'next', (4) uncheck all delimiters and 'next', (5) choose 'Date: YMD' in the 'Column data format' box, and (6) 'Finish'.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook <cholbrook@usgs.gov>

See Also

read_excel

Examples

```
# get path to example GLATOS Data Workbook
wb_file <- system.file("extdata",
  "walleye_workbook.xlsm",
  package = "glatos"
)

# note that code above is needed to find the example file
# for real glatos data, use something like below
# wb_file <- "c:/path_to_file/HECWL_GLATOS_20150321.csv"

wb <- read_glatos_workbook(wb_file)
```

---

read_otn_deployments *Read data from a OTN deployment file*

Description

Read data from a standard OTN deployment (csv) file and return a data.frame of class `glatos_receivers`.

Usage

```
read_otn_deployments(
  deployment_file,
  deploy_date_col = "deploy_date",
  recovery_date_col = "recovery_date",
  last_download_col = "last_download"
)
```

Arguments

`deployment_file`
: A character string with path and name of deployment file in OTN deployment format (*.csv). If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory.

`deploy_date_col`
: A character string representing the column name containing deploy_date data. Defaults to "deploy_date".

`recovery_date_col`
: A character string representing the column name containing recovery_date. Defaults to "recovery_date."

`last_download_col`
: A character string representing the column name containing the last_download date. Defaults to "last_download."

Details

Data are loaded using `data.table::fread()` package and timestamps are coerced to POSIXct using `lubridate::fast_strptime()`. All times must be in UTC timezone per GLATOS standard.

Column names are changed to match GLATOS standard columns when possible. Otherwise, OTN columns and column names are retained.

Value

A data.frame of class `glatos_receivers` that includes OTN columns that do not map directly to GLATOS columns.

Author(s)

A. Nunes, <anunes@dal.ca>

Examples

```
## Not run:
# get path to example deployments file
deployment_file <- system.file("extdata", "hfx_deployments.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
dep <- read_otn_deployments(deployment_file)

## End(Not run)
```

`read_otn_detections` *Read data from a OTN detection file*

Description

Read data from a standard OTN detection (csv) file and return a data.frame of class `glatos_detections`.

Usage

```
read_otn_detections(det_file)
```

Arguments

`det_file`	A character string with path and name of detection file in OTN detection extract format (*.csv). If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory.

Details

Data are loaded using `data.table::fread()` package and timestamps are coerced to POSIXct using `lubridate::fast_strptime()`. All times must be in UTC timezone per GLATOS standard.

Column names are changed to match GLATOS standard columns when possible. Otherwise, OTN columns and column names are retained.

Value

A data.frame of class `glatos_detections` that includes OTN columns that do not map directly to GLATOS columns.

Author(s)

A. Nunes, <anunes@dal.ca>

Examples

```
# get path to example detection file
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "blue_shark_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
det <- read_otn_detections(det_file)
```

`read_vdat_csv` *Read data from an Innovasea Fathom VDAT CSV file*

Description

Read data from an Innovasea Fathom VDAT CSV file

Usage

```
read_vdat_csv(src, record_types = NULL, show_progress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`src`	A character string with path and name of an Innovasea VDAT CSV detection file. If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory.
`record_types`	An optional vector of character strings with names of record types to read from the file. E.g., "DET" for detection records. Default (`NULL`) will read all record types present in input CSV `src`.
`show_progress`	Optional argument passed to `data.table::fread`'s `showProgress`.

Details

Reading is done via fread.

All timestamp columns are assumed to be in UTC and are assigned class POSIXct. The internal value of timestamps will include fractional seconds but the printed value (i.e., displayed or written to file) will be truncated according to options()$digits.secs. By default (options()$digits.secs = NULL), values are truncated (i.e., rounded down) to the nearest second. To maintain the full resolution present in the input Fathom CSV file, set options(digits.secs = 6).

Value

A list of class vdat_list with one named element for each record type and attributes: fathom_csv_format_version with version of the input Fathom CSV format; source with version of VDAT.exe used to create the input file.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook (cholbrook@usgs.gov)

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Example 1. Read a single file

vrl_file <- system.file("extdata", "detection_files_raw",
  "VR2W_109924_20110718_1.vrl",
  package = "glatos"
)

temp_dir <- tempdir()

csv_file <- vdat_convert(vrl_file, out_dir = temp_dir)

# utils::browseURL(temp_dir)

# read all record types
vdat <- read_vdat_csv(csv_file)

# read only one record type
vdat <- read_vdat_csv(csv_file, record_types = c("DET"))


# Example 2. Read and combine detection records from multiple files

# get two example files
vrl_files <- system.file("extdata", "detection_files_raw",
  c(
    "VR2W_109924_20110718_1.vrl",
    "HR2-180_461396_2021-04-20_173145.vdat"
  ),
  package = "glatos"
)
```

```
csv_files <- vdat_convert(vrl_files, out_dir = temp_dir)


# using dplyr

library(dplyr)

# basic steps: import each to list element, subset DET records,
#              add column with source file name, combine.

det2_tbl <- csv_files %>%
  lapply(
    function(x) {
      read_vdat_csv(x, record_types = "DET")$DET %>%
        dplyr::as_tibble() %>%
        mutate(source_file = basename(x))
    }
  ) %>%
  bind_rows()


# using data.table

library(data.table)

det2_dt <- rbindlist(
  lapply(
    csv_files,
    function(x) {
      read_vdat_csv(x, record_types = "DET")$DET[
        ,
        source_file := basename(x)
      ]
    }
  )
)


# get current version of digits.secs
op_digits.secs <- options()$digits.secs

# set digits.secs = NULL (default, truncates to nearest second)
options(digits.secs = NULL)

# note truncation to nearest second
vdat$DET$Time[2]

# set digits.secs to see fractional seconds
options(digits.secs = 6)

# note fractional seconds
vdat$DET$Time[2]
```

```
# return to default values
options(digits.secs = op_digits.secs)

# or specify via format %OSn e.g., when writing to disk or external database
# see ?strptime
format(vdat$DET$Time[2], format = "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%OS6")

## End(Not run)
```

---

read_vemco_tag_specs *Read telemetry transmitter (tag) specification data from a Vemco file*

Description

Read telemetry transmitter (tag) specification data from a file and return a list with tag specifications and tag operating schedule.

Usage

```
read_vemco_tag_specs(tag_file, file_format = NULL)
```

Arguments

tag_file	A character string with path and name of file in a supported standard format in quotes. If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory.
file_format	A character string with the tag spec file format in quotes. If NULL (default value) then version will be determined by evaluating file structure. The only allowed values are NULL and "vemco_xls". Any other values will trigger an error.

Details

The file format vemco_xls is a MS Excel file provided to tag purchasers by Vemco.

This function is not endorsed or supported by any transmitter manufacturer.

Value

A list containing two data frames with tag specifications and tag operating schedule.

A list element called specs is a data frame contains tag specifications data in 17 columns:

serial_number

manufacturer

model

id_count

code_space

id_code

n_steps

sensor_type

sensor_range

sensor_units

sensor_slope

sensor_intercept

accel_algorithm

accel_sample_rate

sensor_transmit_ratio

est_battery_life_days

battery_life_stat

A list element called `schedule` is a data frame containing tag operating shedule data in 11 columns:

serial_number

code_space

id_code

step

next_step

status

duration_days

power

min_delay_secs

max_delay_secs

accel_on_time_secs

Author(s)

C. Holbrook, <cholbrook@usgs.gov>

Examples

```
# get path to example Vemco tag spec file
spec_file <- system.file("extdata",
  "lamprey_tag_specs.xls",
  package = "glatos"
)
my_tags <- read_vemco_tag_specs(spec_file, file_format = "vemco_xls")
```

---

read_vue_detection_csv *Read detection data exported from Innovasea VUE software*

Description

Read detection data exported from Innovasea VUE software

Usage

```
read_vue_detection_csv(src, show_progress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

src	A character string with path and name of a CSV file produced containing detection data exported from Innovasea VUE software. If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory.
show_progress	Optional argument passed to `data.table::fread`'s `showProgress`.

Details

Reading is done via `fread`.

All timestamp columns are assumed to be in UTC.

Value

A data.frame of class `vue_detections`.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook (cholbrook@usgs.gov)

Examples

```
csv_file <- system.file("extdata",
  "VR2W_109924_20110718_1.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)

vue_det <- read_vue_detection_csv(csv_file)
```

`read_vue_event_csv` *Read receiver event data exported from Innovasea VUE software*

Description

Read receiver event data exported from Innovasea VUE software

Usage

```
read_vue_event_csv(src, show_progress = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`src`	A character string with path and name of a CSV file produced containing receiver event data exported from Innovasea VUE software. If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory.
`show_progress`	Optional argument passed to `data.table::fread`'s `showProgress`.

Details

Reading is done via `fread`.

All timestamp columns are assumed to be in UTC.

Value

A data.frame of class `vue_receiver_events`.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook (cholbrook@usgs.gov)

Examples

```
csv_file <- system.file("extdata",
  "VR2W_receiverEvents_109924_20110718_1.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)

vue_evn <- read_vue_event_csv(csv_file)
```

`real_sensor_values` *Add 'real'-scale sensor values to glatos detetections*

Description

Get transmitter sensor (e.g., depth, temperature) conversion parameters (e.g., intercept, slope) from a Vemco transmitter specification object (e.g., from read_vemco_tag_specs, calculate 'real'-scale values (e.g., depth in meters), and add real values to detection data in a new column.

Usage

```
real_sensor_values(det, tag_specs)
```

Arguments

`det` A `glatos_detections` object (e.g., produced by read_glatos_detections).

OR A data frame containing detection data with the following columns:

transmitter_codespace A character string with transmitter code space (e.g., "A69-1061" for Vemco PPM coding").

transmitter_id A character string with transmitter ID code (e.g., "1363" for Vemco PPM coding").

sensor_value A numeric sensor measurement (e.g., an integer for 'raw' Vemco sensor tags).

sensor_unit A character string with `sensor_value` units (e.g., "ADC" for 'raw' Vemco sensor tag detections).

`tag_specs` An object produced by read_vemco_tag_specs.

OR A data frame containing transmitter specification data with the following columns:

code_space A character string with transmitter code space (e.g., "A69-1061" for Vemco PPM coding").

id_code A character string with transmitter ID code (e.g., "1363" for Vemco PPM coding").

sensor_type A numeric sensor measurement (e.g., an integer for 'raw' Vemco sensor tags).

sensor_range A numeric with max. range of the sensor in 'real' units (e.g., "Meters" for Vemco depth tags).

sensor_units A character string with 'real'-scale units (e.g., "Meters" for 'raw' Vemco pressure tags).

The following columns are also required for **depth** and **temperature** sensors:

sensor_slope Slope parameter, for converting 'raw' (ADC) to 'real' measurements.

sensor_intercept Intercept parameter, for converting 'raw' (ADC) to 'real' measurements.

The following columns are also required for **acceleration** sensors:

accel_algorithm The algorithm used, accelerometers only.

accel_sample_rate Sample rate used, accelerometers only.

sensor_transmit_ratio Sensor transmit rate used, accelerometers only.

Details

Tag spec data are joined to detection data and then raw-scale sensor measurements are converted to real-scale using $sensor_value_real = sensor_intercept + (sensor_value * sensor_slope)$, where $sensor_value$ is in raw scale.

It is possible that `transmitter_codespace` and `transmitter_id` are not unique among transmitters, so users must ensure that the each combination of those columns occurs only once in `tag_specs` and is the correct record for the corresponding tags in `det`.

Value

The input data frame, data.table, or tibble with the following columns added (see column descriptions above):

- sensor_range
- sensor_units
- sensor_slope
- sensor_intercept
- accel_algorithm
- accel_sample_rate
- sensor_transmit_ratio
- sensor_value_real

Author(s)

Chris Holbrook, <cholbrook@usgs.gov>

Examples

```
# get path to example detection file
det_file <- system.file("extdata",
  "lamprey_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)

lamprey_detections <- read_glatos_detections(det_file)

# get path to example Vemco tag spec file
spec_file <- system.file("extdata",
  "lamprey_tag_specs.xls",
  package = "glatos"
)

lamprey_tags <- read_vemco_tag_specs(spec_file, file_format = "vemco_xls")
```

```
# note use of '$specs' in tag_specs argument
dtc <- real_sensor_values(lamprey_detections, lamprey_tags$specs)

# now view records with sensor measurements
dtc[!is.na(dtc$sensor_value_real), ]
```

---

receiver_line_det_sim *Simulate detection of acoustic-tagged fish crossing a receiver line*

Description

Estimate, by simulation, the probability of detecting an acoustic-tagged fish on a receiver line, given constant fish velocity (ground speed), receiver spacing, number of receivers, and detection range curve.

Usage

```
receiver_line_det_sim(
  vel = 1,
  delayRng = c(120, 360),
  burstDur = 5,
  recSpc = 1000,
  maxDist = 2000,
  rngFun,
  outerLim = c(0, 0),
  nsim = 1000,
  showPlot = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`vel`	A numeric scalar with fish velocity in meters per second.
`delayRng`	A 2-element numeric vector with minimum and maximum delay (time in seconds from end of one coded burst to beginning of next)
`burstDur`	A numeric scalar with duration (in seconds) of each coded burst (i.e., pulse train).
`recSpc`	A numeric vector with distances (in meters) between receivers. The length of vector is N-1, where N is number of receivers. One receiver is simulated when `recSpc = NA` (default).
`maxDist`	A numeric scalar with maximum distance between tagged fish and any receiver during simulation (i.e., sets spatial boundaries)
`rngFun`	A function that defines detection range curve; must accept a numeric vector of distances and return a numeric vector of detection probabilities at each distance.

outerLim	A two-element numeric vector with space (in meters) in which simulated fish are allowed to pass to left (first element) and right (second element) of the receiver line.
nsim	Integer scalar with the number of crossings (fish) to simulate
showPlot	A logical scalar. Should a plot be drawn showing receivers and fish paths?

Details

Virtual tagged fish (N=nsim) are "swum" through a virtual receiver line. The first element of recSpc determines spacing between first two receivers in the line, and each subsequent element of recSpc determine spacing of subsequent receivers along the line, such that the number of receivers is equal to length(recSpc) + 1. Each fish moves at constant velocity (vel) along a line perpendicular to the receiver line. The location of each fish path along the receiver line is random (drawn from uniform distribution), and fish can pass outside the receiver line (to the left of the first receiver or right of last receiver) if outerLim[1] or outerLim[2] are greater than 0 meters. Each fish starts and ends about maxDist meters from the receiver line.

A simulated tag signal is transmitted every delayRng[1] to delayRng[2] seconds. At time of each transmission, the distance is calculated between the tag and each receiver, and rngFun is used to calculate the probability (p) that the signal was detected on each receiver. Detection or non-detection on each receiver is determined by a draw from a Bernoulli distribution with probability p.

Value

A data frame with one column:

detProb	The proportion of simulated fish that were detected more than once on any single receiver.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook <cholbrook@usgs.gov>

References

For application example, see:

Hayden, T.A., Holbrook, C.M., Binder, T.R., Dettmers, J.M., Cooke, S.J., Vandergoot, C.S. and Krueger, C.C., 2016. Probability of acoustic transmitter detections by receiver lines in Lake Huron: results of multi-year field tests and simulations. Animal Biotelemetry, 4(1), p.19.
https://animalbiotelemetry.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40317-016-0112-9

Examples

```
# EXAMPLE 1 - simulate detection on line of ten receivers

# Define detection range function (to pass as rngFun)
# that returns detection probability for given distance
# assume logistic form of detection range curve where
#   dm = distance in meters
```

```
#   b = intercept and slope
pdrf <- function(dm, b = c(5.5, -1 / 120)) {
  p <- 1 / (1 + exp(-(b[1] + b[2] * dm)))
  return(p)
}

# preview detection range curve
plot(pdrf(0:2000),
  type = "l", ylab = "Probability of detecting each coded burst",
  xlab = "Distance between receiver and transmitter"
)

# Simulate detection using pdrf; default values otherwise
dp <- receiver_line_det_sim(rngFun = pdrf)
dp

# Again with only 10 virtual fish and optional plot to see simulated data
dp <- receiver_line_det_sim(rngFun = pdrf, nsim = 10, showPlot = TRUE) # w/ optional plot
dp

# Again but six receivers and allow fish to pass to left and right of line
dp <- receiver_line_det_sim(
  rngFun = pdrf, recSpc = rep(1000, 5),
  outerLim = c(1000, 1000), nsim = 10, showPlot = TRUE
)
dp

# Again but four receivers with irregular spacing
dp <- receiver_line_det_sim(
  rngFun = pdrf, recSpc = c(2000, 4000, 2000),
  outerLim = c(1000, 1000), nsim = 10, showPlot = TRUE
)
dp


# EXAMPLE 2 - summarize detection probability vs. receiver spacing

# two receivers only, spaced 'spc' m apart
# define scenarios where two receiver are spaced
spc <- seq(100, 5000, 100) # two receivers spaced 100, 200, ... 5000 m
# loop through scenarios, estimate detection probability for each
for (i in 1:length(spc)) {
  if (i == 1) dp <- numeric(length(spc)) # pre-allocate
  dp[i] <- receiver_line_det_sim(recSpc = spc[i], rngFun = pdrf)
}
cbind(spc, dp) # view results
# plot results
plot(spc, dp,
  type = "o", ylim = c(0, 1),
  xlab = "distance between receivers in meters",
  ylab = "proportion of virtual fish detected"
)
# e.g., >95% virtual fish detected up to 1400 m spacing in this example
```

```
# EXAMPLE 3 - summarize detection probability vs. fish swim speed

# define scenarios of fish movement rate
swim <- seq(0.1, 5.0, 0.1) # constant velocity
for (i in 1:length(swim)) {
  if (i == 1) dp <- numeric(length(swim)) # pre-allocate
  dp[i] <- receiver_line_det_sim(vel = swim[i], rngFun = pdrf)
}
cbind(swim, dp) # view results
# plot results
plot(swim, dp,
  type = "o", ylim = c(0, 1), xlab = "fish movement rate, m/s",
  ylab = "proportion of virtual fish detected"
)
# e.g., >95% virtual fish detected up to 1.7 m/s rate in this example
# e.g., declines linearly above 1.7 m/s


# EXAMPLE 4 - empirical detection range curve instead of logistic

# create data frame with observed det. efficiency (p) at each distance (x)
edr <- data.frame(
  x = c(0, 363, 444, 530, 636, 714, 794, 889, 920), # tag-receiver distance
  p = c(1, 1, 0.96, 0.71, 0.67, 0.75, 0.88, 0.21, 0)
) # detection prob

# now create a function to return the detection probability
# based on distance and linear interpolation within edr
# i.e., estimate p at given x by "connecting the dots"
edrf <- function(dm, my.edr = edr) {
  p <- approx(x = my.edr$x, y = my.edr$p, xout = dm, rule = 2)$y
  return(p)
}

# preview empirical detection range curve
plot(edrf(0:2000),
  type = "l",
  ylab = "probability of detecting each coded burst",
  xlab = "distance between receiver and transmitter, meters"
)

# use empirical curve (edrf) in simulation
dp <- receiver_line_det_sim(rngFun = edrf, nsim = 10, showPlot = TRUE) # w/ optional plot
dp
```

REI *Calculates a returns a list of each station and the REI (defined here)*

Description

The receiver efficiency index is number between 0 and 1 indicating the amount of relative activity at each receiver compared to the entire set of receivers, regardless of positioning. The function takes a set detections and a deployment history of the receivers to create a context for the detections. Both the amount of unique tags and number of species are taken into consideration in the calculation.

(Ellis, R., Flaherty-Walia, K., Collins, A., Bickford, J., Walters Burnsed, Lowerre-Barbieri S. 2018. Acoustic telemetry array evolution: from species- and project-specific designs to large-scale, multispecies, cooperative networks, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2018.09.015*)*

REI() takes two arguments. The first is a dataframe of detections the detection timstamp, the station identifier, the species, and the tag identifier. The next is a dataframe of deployments for each station. The station name should match the stations in the detections. The deployments need to include a deployment date and recovery date.

$$REI = (Tr/Ta)x(Sr/Sa)x(DDr/DDa)x(Da/Dr)$$

- Tr = The number of tags detected on the receievr
- Ta = The number of tags detected across all receivers
- Sr = The number of species detected on the receiver
- Sa = The number of species detected across all receivers
- DDa = The number of unique days with detections across all receivers
- DDr = The number of unique days with detections on the receiver
- Da = The number of days the array was active
- Dr = The number of days the receiver was active

Usage

```
REI(detections, deployments)
```

Arguments

`detections`	a glatos detections class data table
`deployments`	a glatos receivers class data table

Value

a list of receivers with lat and long and the receiver efficiency index

Author(s)

Alex Nunes <anunes@dal.ca>

Examples

```
## Not run:
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "hfx_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)

dep_file <- system.file("extdata", "hfx_deployments.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)

hfx_deployments <- glatos::read_otn_deployments(dep_file)
dets <- glatos::read_otn_detections(det_file)

hfx_receiver_efficiency_index <- glatos::REI(dets, hfx_deployments)

## End(Not run)
```

---

residence_index *Generate the residence index from a set of detections*

Description

This residence index tool will take condensed detection event data (from `detection_events()` and caculate the residence index for each location. The information passed to the function is what is used to calculate the residence index, make sure you are only passing the data you want taken into consideration for the residence index (i.e. species, stations, tags, etc.).

Usage

```
residence_index(
  detections,
  calculation_method = "kessel",
  locations = NULL,
  group_col = "animal_id",
  time_interval_size = "1 day",
  groupwise_total = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`detections` A data.frame from the `detection_events()` function.

`calculation_method`
A character string with the calculation method using one of the following: `kessel`, `time_interval`, `timedelta`, `aggregate_with_overlap`, or `aggregate_no_overlap`.

`locations` An optional data frame that identifies all unique locations where RI will be calculated. Three columns required:

location Character string with unique location identifier.

mean_longitude Location longitude (for mapping).

mean_latitude Location latitude (for mapping).

If `locations = NULL` (default value) then RI will only be calculated at locations present in `detections$location`.

`group_col` Optional character string (can be multiple) that identifies additional grouping variables for RI calculations. The default value (`group_col = "animal_id"`) will calculate and return RI for each animal at each location (i.e., for each unique combination of `location` and `animal_id`. If `group_col = NULL` then RI will be calculated by location only (will not account for animal or any other variable).

`time_interval_size`
Character string with size of the time interval used when `calculation_method = "time_interval"`. This is passed to seq.Date's `by` argument, so must meet the requirements of that argument for that function (e.g., "1 day", "4 hours", etc.). Default is `"1 day"`.

`groupwise_total`
Logical that determines how the denominator is calculated in RI. If FALSE (default) then the denominator represents the total number of time intervals or time (depending on calculation method) among all records. Otherwise (if FALSE), the denominator represents the total number of time intervals or time within each group level (e.g., for each animal if `group_col = "animal_id"`.

Details

The **kessel** method converts both the `first_detection` and `last_detection` columns into a date with no hours, minutes, or seconds. Next it creates a list of the unique days where a detection was seen. The size of the list is returned as the total number of days as an integer. This calculation is used to determine the total number of distinct days (T) and the total number of distinct days per location (S). Possible rounding error may occur as a detection on 2016-01-01 23:59:59 and a detection on 2016-01-02 00:00:01 would be counted as two days when it is really 2-3 seconds.

$$RI = S/T$$

$$RI = ResidenceIndex$$

$$S = Distinctnumberofdaysdetectedatthelocation$$

$$T = Distinctnumberofdaysdetectedatanylocation$$

The **time_interval** calculation method determines the number of time intervals (size determined by `time_interval_size` argument) in which detections occurred at each `location` and as a fraction of the number of time intervals in which detections occurred among all sites. For each location, residency index (RI) is calculated:

$$RI = L/T$$

$$RI = ResidenceIndex$$

$$L = Distinctnumberoftimeintervalsinwhichdetectionobservedatthislocation$$

$$T = Distinctnumberoftimeintervalsinwhichdetectionobservedatanylocation$$

For consistency with other `calculation_methods`, the L and T are not reported, but are converted cumulative time covered in days and reported in columns `days_detected` and `total_days`.

The **timedelta** calculation method determines the first detection and the last detection of all detections. The time difference is then taken as the values to be used in calculating the residence index. The timedelta for each station is divided by the timedelta of the array to determine the residence index.

$$RI = DeltaS/DeltaT$$

$$RI = ResidenceIndex$$

$$DeltaS = Lastdetectiontimeatthelocation - Firstdetectiontimeatthelocation$$

$$DeltaT = Lastdetectiontimeatanylocation - Firstdetectiontimeatanylocation$$

The **aggregate_with_overlap** calculation method takes the length of time of each detection and sums them together. A total is returned. The sum for each location is then divided by the sum among all locations to determine the residence index.

$$RI = AwOS/AwOT$$

$$RI = ResidenceIndex$$

$$AwOS = Sumoflengthoftimeofeachdetectionatthelocation$$

$$AwOT = Sumoflengthoftimeofeachdetectionamongalllocations$$

The **aggregate_no_overlap** calculation method takes the length of time of each detection and sums them together. However, any overlap in time between one or more detections is excluded from the sum. For example, if the first detection is from `2016-01-01 01:02:43` to `2016-01-01 01:10:12` and the second detection is from `2016-01-01 01:09:01` to `2016-01-01 01:12:43`, then the sum of those two detections would be 10 minutes. A total is returned once all detections of been added without overlap. The sum for each location is then divided by the sum among all locations to determine the residence index.

$$RI = AnOS/AnOT$$

$$RI = ResidenceIndex$$

$$AnOS = Sumoflengthoftimeofeachdetectionatthelocation, excludinganyoverlap$$

$$AnOT = Sumoflengthoftimeofeachdetectionamongalllocations, excludinganyoverlap$$

Value

A data.frame of days_detected, residency_index, location, mean_latitude, mean_longitude

Author(s)

A. Nunes, <anunes@dal.ca>

References

Kessel, S.T., Hussey, N.E., Crawford, R.E., Yurkowski, D.J., O'Neill, C.V. and Fisk, A.T., 2016. Distinct patterns of Arctic cod (*Boreogadus saida*) presence and absence in a shallow high Arctic embayment, revealed across open-water and ice-covered periods through acoustic telemetry. Polar Biology, 39(6), pp.1057-1068. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/279269147

Examples

```
# get path to example detection file
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
det <- read_glatos_detections(det_file)
detection_events <- glatos::detection_events(det)
rik_data <- glatos::residence_index(detection_events,
  calculation_method = "kessel"
)
rit_data <- glatos::residence_index(detection_events,
  calculation_method = "time_interval"
)
rit_data <- glatos::residence_index(detection_events,
  calculation_method = "timedelta"
)
riawo_data <- glatos::residence_index(detection_events,
  calculation_method = "aggregate_with_overlap"
)
riano_data <- glatos::residence_index(detection_events,
  calculation_method = "aggregate_no_overlap"
)
```

---

rotate_points *Rotate points in a 2-d plane*

Description

Rotate points around a point in a 2-d plane

Usage

```
rotate_points(x, y, theta, focus)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric vector of x coordinates; minimum of 2.
y	A numeric vector of y coordinates; minimum of 2.
theta	A numeric scalar with the angle of rotation in degrees; positive is clockwise.
focus	A numeric vector of x (first element) and y (second element) coordinates for the point around which x and y will rotate.

Details

Points are shifted to be centered at the focus, then rotated using a rotation matrix, then shifted back to original focus.

Value

A two-column data frame containing:

x	x coordinates
y	y coordinates

Note

This function is called from `crw_in_polygon()`

Author(s)

C. Holbrook (cholbrook@usgs.gov)

Examples

```
x <- runif(10, 0, 10)
y <- runif(10, 0, 10)
plot(x, y, type = "b", pch = 20)
foo <- rotate_points(x, y, 20, c(5, 5))
points(foo$x, foo$y, type = "b", pch = 20, col = "red")
```

---

sample_detection_efficiency
Detection Efficiency data set

Description

Sample detection efficiency data set from Lake Papineau, Quebec, Canada.

Usage

```
sample_detection_efficiency
```

Format

A data frame with 7 rows and 5 variables

distance_m distance away from the receiver in meters

avg_percent average detection efficiency

std_dev standard deviation of detection efficiency

avg_percent_d average detection efficiency in decimal form needs to be created by dividing `avg_percent` by 100

intercept y-intercept used for third order polynomial, set at 100. Needs to be added to the original dataframe

Details

Data is from a preliminary range test, where tags were deployed at set distances away from a VR2W receiver for 24 hours. Once downloaded the vrl files were used in Vemco's Range Testing Software to produced this dataset.

Source

B.L. Hlina

`scale_meters_to_degrees`

Get degree-scale equivalent of meter-scale distance on a spatial object

---

Description

Get degree-scale equivalent of meter-scale distance on an `sf` object.

Usage

```
scale_meters_to_degrees(x, sf, ref = "center", epsg = 3175)
```

Arguments

`x`	Distance, in meters (or units of `epsg`), to be converted to degrees along each dimension of `sf`. May be a two element vector (denoting distance along x and y axes, respectively) or a single number (same distance along both axes).
`sf`	An `sf` spatial object.
`ref`	Reference point for scale. If `center` (default), then returned value is the distance (in degrees), along each dimension, at the center of `sf` that is equivalent to `x`. Other possible values are `min` and `max`.
`epsg`	Code denoting coordinate reference system in which calculations are made. Must be a Cartesian projection.

Details

A helper function to determine input resolution to make_transition().

Value

A two-element vector with distance in x and y (longitude and latitude) dimensions, respectively.

Examples

```
# how many long, lat equal to 5000 m at center of great_lakes_polygon?
scale_meters_to_degrees(
  x = 5000,
  sf = great_lakes_polygon
)

# how many long, lat equal to 5000 m at top of great_lakes_polygon?
scale_meters_to_degrees(
  x = 5000,
  sf = great_lakes_polygon,
  ref = "max"
)

# how many long, lat equal to 5000 m at bottom of great_lakes_polygon?
scale_meters_to_degrees(
  x = 5000,
  sf = great_lakes_polygon,
  ref = "min"
)
```

---

shoreline *zipped polygon shapefile of Great Lakes*

Description

Polygon coastline of Great Lakes in WGS84 projection.

Format

shapefile

Details

Note from Todd: "This polygon layer of GL shoreline was modified by hand to include Saginaw, Tittabawasssee, Maumee, and Sandusky rivers. Outlines of rivers are not precise but were wide enough to allow a continuous connection between pixels for the entire undammed river stretch when the 'rasterize' function is used to produce a raster layer of the GL in QGIS."

Todd's original file name was 'coastline_poly_modified_rivers'.

Filename

shoreline.zip

Used to make great_lakes_polygon.

NA

Author(s)

Todd Hayden

Source

http://glatos.glos.us/home

Examples

```
# Read polygon from shapefile

poly_file <- system.file("extdata", "shoreline.zip", package = "glatos")

poly <- sf::st_read(paste0("/vsizip/", poly_file))

## Not run:
plot(sf::st_geometry(poly))

## End(Not run)
```

---

summarize_detections *Summarize detections by animal, location, or both*

Description

Calculate number of fish detected, number of detections, first and last detection timestamps, and/or mean location of receivers or groups, depending on specific type of summary requested.

Usage

```
summarize_detections(
  det,
  location_col = "glatos_array",
  receiver_locs = NULL,
  animals = NULL,
  summ_type = "animal"
)
```

Arguments

`det` A `glatos_detections` object (e.g., produced by read_glatos_detections).

OR a data frame containing detection data with four columns described below and one column containing a location grouping variable, whose name is specified by `location_col` (see below).

The following four columns must appear in `det`, except `deploy_lat` and `deploy_lon` are not needed if `receiver_locs` is specified:

`animal_id` Individual animal identifier; character.

`detection_timestamp_utc` Timestamps for the detections (MUST be of class 'POSIXct').

`deploy_lat` Latitude of receiver deployment in decimal degrees, NAD83.

`deploy_long` Longitude of receiver deployment in decimal degrees, NAD83.

`location_col` A character string indicating the column name in `det` (and `receiver_locs` if specified) that will be used as the location grouping variable (e.g. "glatos_array"), in quotes.

`receiver_locs` An optional data frame containing receiver data with the two columns ('deploy_lat', 'deploy_long') described below and one column containing a location grouping variable, whose name is specified by `location_col` (see above). The following two columns must appear in `receiver_locs`:

- `deploy_lat` Latitude of receiver deployment in decimal degrees, NAD83.
- `deploy_long` Longitude of receiver deployment in decimal degrees, NAD83.

`animals` A character vector with values of 'animal_id' that will be included in summary. This allows (1) animals *not* detected (i.e., not present in `det`) to be included in the summary and/or (2) unwanted animals in `det` to be excluded from the summary.

`summ_type` A character string indicating the primary focus of the summary. Possible values are `"animal"` (default), `"location"`, and `"both"`. See Details below.

Details

Input argument `summ_type` determines which of three possible summaries is conducted. If `summ_type = "animal"` (default), the output summary includes the following for each unique value of `animal_id`: number of unique locations (defined by unique values of `location_col`), total number of detections across all locations, timestamp of first and last detection across all locations, and a space-delimited string showing all locations where each animal was detected. If `summ_type = "location"`, the output summary includes the following for each unique value of `location_col`: number of animals (defined by unique values of `animal_id`), total number of detections across all animals, timestamp of first and last detection across all animals, mean latitude and longitude of each location group, and a space-delimited string of each unique animal that was detected. If `summ_type = "both"`, the output summary includes the following for each unique combination of `location_col` and `animal_id`: total number of detections, timestamp of first and last detection, and mean latitude and longitude.

If `receiver_locs = NULL` (default), then mean latitude and longitude of each location (`mean_lat` and `mean_lon` in output data frame) will be calculated from data in `det`. Therefore, mean locations in the output summary may not represent the mean among all receiver stations in a particular group if detections did not occur on all receivers in each group. However, when actual receiver locations are specified by receiver_locs, then mean_lat and mean_lon will be calculated from receiver_locs. Also, if mean location is not desired or suitable, then receiver_locs can be used to pass a single user-specified deploy_lat and deploy_long for each unique value of location_col, whose values would then represent mean_lat and mean_lon in the output summary.

Value

If summ_type = "animal" (default): A data frame, data.table, or tibble containing six columns:

- animal_id: described above.
- num_locs: number of locations.
- num_dets: number of detections.
- first_det: first detection timestamp.
- last_det: last detections timestamp.
- locations: character string with locations detected, separated by spaces.

If summ_type = "location": A data frame, data.table, or tibble containing eight columns:

- LOCATION_COL: defined by location_col.
- num_fish: number of unique animals detected.
- num_dets: number of detections.
- first_det: first detection timestamp.
- last_det: last detections timestamp.
- mean_lat: mean latitude of receivers at this location.
- mean_lon: mean longitude of receivers at this location.
- animals: character string with animal_ids detected, separated by spaces.

If summ_type = "both": A data frame, data.table, or tibble containing seven columns:

- animal_id: described above.
- LOCATION_COL: defined by location_col.
- num_dets: number of detections.
- first_det: first detection timestamp.
- last_det: last detections timestamp.
- mean_lat: mean latitude of receivers at this location.
- mean_lon: mean longitude of receivers at this location.

Author(s)

T. R. Binder and C. Holbrook

Examples

```
# get path to example detection file
det_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_detections.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
det <- read_glatos_detections(det_file)

# Basic summaries

# by animal
ds <- summarize_detections(det)

# by location
ds <- summarize_detections(det, summ_type = "location")

# by animal and location
ds <- summarize_detections(det, summ_type = "both")


# Include user-defined location_col

# by animal
det$some_place <- ifelse(grepl("^S", det$glatos_array), "s", "not_s")

ds <- summarize_detections(det, location_col = "some_place")

# by location
ds <- summarize_detections(det,
  location_col = "some_place",
  summ_type = "location"
)

# by animal and location
ds <- summarize_detections(det,
  location_col = "some_place",
  summ_type = "both"
)


# Include locations where no animals detected

# get example receiver data
rec_file <- system.file("extdata", "sample_receivers.csv",
  package = "glatos"
)
rec <- read_glatos_receivers(rec_file)

ds <- summarize_detections(det, receiver_locs = rec, summ_type = "location")


# Include animals that were not detected
# get example animal data from walleye workbook
```

```
wb_file <- system.file("extdata", "walleye_workbook.xlsm",
  package = "glatos"
)
wb <- read_glatos_workbook(wb_file)

ds <- summarize_detections(det, animals = wb$animals, summ_type = "animal")

# Include by animals and locations that were not detected
ds <- summarize_detections(det,
  receiver_locs = rec, animals = wb$animals,
  summ_type = "both"
)
```

`total_diff_days` *The function below determines the total days difference.*

Description

The difference is determined by the minimal first_detection of every detection and the maximum last_detection of every detection. Both are converted into a datetime then subtracted to get a timedelta. The timedelta is converted to seconds and divided by the number of seconds in a day (86400). The function returns a floating point number of days (i.e. 503.76834).

Usage

```
total_diff_days(detections)
```

Arguments

`detections`	• data frame pulled from the compressed detections CSV

`transmit_along_path` *Simulate telemetry transmitter signals along a path*

Description

Simulate tag signal transmission along a pre-defined path (x, y coords) based on constant movement velocity, transmitter delay range, and duration of signal.

Usage

```
transmit_along_path(
  path = NA,
  vel = 0.5,
  delayRng = c(60, 180),
  burstDur = 5,
  colNames = list(x = "x", y = "y"),
  pathCRS = NA,
  sp_out = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

path	A data frame or matrix with at least two rows and named columns with coordinates that define path. *OR* A object of class `sf::sf()` or `sf::sfc()` containing `POINT` features with a geometry column. (`sp::SpatialPointsDataFrame()` is also allowed.)
vel	A numeric scalar with movement velocity along track; assumed constant; in meters per second.
delayRng	A 2-element numeric vector with minimum and maximum delay (time in seconds from end of one coded burst to beginning of next).
burstDur	A numeric scalar with duration (in seconds) of each coded burst (i.e., pulse train).
colNames	A named list containing the names of columns with coordinates (defaults are `x` and `y`) in `path`. Ignored if `trnsLoc` is a spatial object with a geometry column.
pathCRS	Defines the coordinate reference system (object of class `crs` or a numeric EPSG code) of coordinates in `path`, if missing; ignored otherwise. If no valid `crs` is specified in `path` or via `pathCRS = NA` (default value), then `path` coordinates are assumed to be in an arbitrary Cartesian coordinate system with base unit of 1 meter. See Note.
sp_out	Logical. If TRUE (default) then output is an `sf` object. If FALSE, then output is a `data.frame`.

Details

Delays are drawn from uniform distribution defined by delay range. First, elapsed time in seconds at each vertex in `path` is calculated based on path length and velocity. Next, delays are simulated and burst durations are added to each delay to determine the time of each signal transmission. Location of each signal transmission along the path is linearly interpolated.

Computation time is fastest if coordinates in `path` are in a Cartesian (projected) coordinate system and slowest if coordinates are in a geographic coordinate system (e.g., longitude, latitude) because different methods are used to calculate step lengths in each case. When `path` CRS is Cartesian (e.g., UTM), step lengths are calculated as simple Euclidean distance. When CRS is geographic, step lengths are calculated as Haversine distances using `geodist::geodist()` (with `measure = "haversine"`).

Value

When sp_out = TRUE, an sf object containing one POINT feature for each simulated transmission and a column named time (defined below).

When sp_out = FALSE, a data.frame with the following columns:

x	x coordinates for start of each transmission.
y	y coordinates for start of each transmission.
time	Elapsed time, in seconds, from the start of input path to the start of each transmission.

Note

This function was written to be called after crw_in_polygon() and before detect_transmissions(), which was designed to accept the result as input (trnsLoc).

Author(s)

C. Holbrook <cholbrook@usgs.gov>

Examples

```
# Example 1 - data.frame input (default column names)

mypath <- data.frame(
  x = seq(0, 1000, 100),
  y = seq(0, 1000, 100)
)

mytrns <- transmit_along_path(mypath,
  vel = 0.5,
  delayRng = c(60, 180),
  burstDur = 5.0,
  sp_out = FALSE
)
plot(mypath, type = "o")
points(mytrns, pch = 20, col = "red")


# Example 2 - data.frame input (non-default column names)

mypath <- data.frame(
  Easting = seq(0, 1000, 100),
  Northing = seq(0, 1000, 100)
)

mytrns <- transmit_along_path(mypath,
  vel = 0.5, delayRng = c(60, 180),
  burstDur = 5.0,
  colNames = list(
    x = "Easting",
```

```
    y = "Northing"
  ),
  sp_out = FALSE
)
plot(mypath, type = "o")
points(mytrns, pch = 20, col = "red")


# Example 3 - data.frame input using pathCRS arg

mypath <- data.frame(
  deploy_long = c(-87, -87.1, -87),
  deploy_lat = c(44, 44.1, 44.2)
)

mytrns <- transmit_along_path(mypath,
  vel = 0.5, delayRng = c(600, 1800),
  burstDur = 5.0,
  colNames = list(
    x = "deploy_long",
    y = "deploy_lat"
  ),
  pathCRS = 4326,
  sp_out = FALSE
)
plot(mypath, type = "o")
points(mytrns, pch = 20, col = "red")


# Example 4 - sf POINT input

# simulate in great lakes polygon
data(great_lakes_polygon)

mypath_sf <- crw_in_polygon(great_lakes_polygon,
  theta = c(0, 25),
  stepLen = 100,
  initHeading = 0,
  nsteps = 10,
  cartesianCRS = 3175
)

mytrns_sf <- transmit_along_path(mypath_sf,
  vel = 0.5,
  delayRng = c(60, 180),
  burstDur = 5.0
)
plot(mypath_sf, type = "o")
points(sf::st_coordinates(mytrns_sf), pch = 20, col = "red")


# Example 5 - SpatialPointsDataFrame input
```

```
# simulate in great lakes polygon
data(greatLakesPoly)

mypath_sp <- crw_in_polygon(greatLakesPoly,
  theta = c(0, 25),
  stepLen = 100,
  initHeading = 0,
  nsteps = 10,
  cartesianCRS = 3175
)

mytrns_sp <- transmit_along_path(mypath_sp,
  vel = 0.5,
  delayRng = c(60, 180),
  burstDur = 5.0
)

plot(sf::st_coordinates(sf::st_as_sf(mypath_sp)), type = "o")
points(sf::st_coordinates(mytrns_sp), pch = 20, col = "red")
```

`vdat_convert` *Convert an Innovasea VRL or VDAT file to a Fathom CSV file*

Description

Use Innovasea's VDAT command line program VDAT.exe (distributed with Fathom Connect software) to make a CSV file containing data from a VRL or VDAT file in Fathom CSV format.

Usage

```
vdat_convert(
  src,
  out_dir = NULL,
  output_format = "csv.fathom",
  overwrite = FALSE,
  recursive = FALSE,
  vdat_exe_path = NULL,
  skip_pattern = "-RLD_",
  show_progress = TRUE,
  diagn = FALSE,
  export_settings = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`src`	Character string with path and name of a detection file (`VDAT` or `VRL`), a vector of file names, or a directory containing files. If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory.

out_dir	Optional character string with directory where CSV files will be written. If NULL (default) then each file will be written to the same directory as its source file.
output_format	Character string with output format. Options are: "csv.fathom" (default) writes a single CSV file (for each input file) with multiple record types interleaved; "csv.fathom.split" writes a folder (for each input file) containing a separate CSV for each record type.
overwrite	Logical. If TRUE, output CSV file(s) will overwrite existing CSV file(s) with same name in out_dir. If FALSE (default), any output files that already exist in out_dir will be skipped, with warning.
recursive	Logical. If TRUE and src is a directory, then all VRL/VDAT files in all subdirectories of src will be converted. Default is FALSE. Ignored if src is a not directory.
vdat_exe_path	The full path to VDAT.exe. If NULL (default) then the path to VDAT.exe must be in the PATH environment variable of the system. See check_vdat.
skip_pattern	A regular expression used to exclude files from processing. Default value "-RLD_" will exclude "RAW LOG" files. Ignored if src contains file names.
show_progress	Logical. Indicates if progress bar should be shown.
diagn	Logical. Indicates if errors or warnings message (from vdat.exe) should be displayed (default = FALSE).
export_settings	(NOT YET IMPLEMENTED). Placeholder for future specification of other options available via Fathom Data Export app. (E.g., 'Data Types to Include', 'Data Filter', 'Filename Suffix', 'Time Offset in Hours', 'Split CSV by UTC Day'.)

Details

If src is a directory, then all source files in that directory (including all subdirectories if recursive = TRUE) with supported extensions (currently "vrl" and "vdat") will be converted to CSV. Otherwise, only those files specified in src will be converted.

Conversion is done by system call to the Innovasea program VDAT.exe (included with Innovasea's Fathom Connect software; available at https://support.fishtracking.innovasea.com/s/downloads). VDAT.exe must be available at the location specified by vdat_exe_path or via system PATH environment variable. See also check_vdat.

Value

A character string or vector with the full path and name of each output file, including files that were skipped (when output file exists and overwrite = FALSE).

Output

Output depends on output_format:

If output_format = "csv.fathom": A comma-separated-values (CSV) text file in Innovasea's Fathom CSV format for each input VRL/VDAT file. Each CSV is named the same (except for extension) as the source file (e.g., VR2W_109924_20110718_1.csv).

If `output_format = "csv.fathom.split"`: A directory containing a set of CSV files for each input VRL/VDAT file. Each CSV file contains data for one record type in Innovasea's Fathom CSV format and each file name matches the corresponding record type (e.g, `BATTERY.csv`, `DET.csv`, `HEALTH_VR2W.csv`). Each directory is named the same (except for extension) as the source file (e.g., `VR2W_109924_20110718_1.csv-fathom-split`).

Note

Tested on VDAT version vdat-10.6.0-20240716-1903df-release

Author(s)

C. Holbrook, <cholbrook@usgs.gov>

Examples

```
## Not run:

# Check vdat.exe
check_vdat()

# all examples below assume path to VDAT.exe is in system PATH environment
# variable. If not (you get an error), add input argument 'vdat_exe_path'
# with path directory with VDAT.exe.
# e.g.,
# vdat_convert(vrl_files,
#              vdat_exe_path = "C:/Program Files/Innovasea/Fathom")

# get path to example VRL files in glatos
vrl_files <- system.file("extdata", "detection_files_raw",
  c(
    "VR2W_109924_20110718_1.vrl",
    "VR2W180_302187_20180629_1.vrl",
    "VR2AR_546310_20190613_1.vrl",
    "VR2Tx_480022_20190613_1.vrl"
  ),
  package = "glatos"
)

# copy to temp_dir
temp_dir <- tempdir()
vrl_files2 <- file.path(temp_dir, basename(vrl_files))
file.copy(vrl_files, vrl_files2)

# uncomment to open in file browser
# utils::browseURL(temp_dir)

# call VDAT.exe; default args
vdat_convert(vrl_files2)

# run again and overwrite
vdat_convert(vrl_files2, overwrite = TRUE)
```

```
# run again without progress bars
vdat_convert(vrl_files2, overwrite = TRUE, show_progress = FALSE)

# use split output format
vdat_convert(vrl_files2, output_format = "csv.fathom.split")

# change output directory
new_dir <- file.path(temp_dir, "testdir")
if (!dir.exists(new_dir)) dir.create(new_dir)

# write to new directory
vdat_convert(vrl_files2, out_dir = new_dir)


# multiple source folders
# make new folder for each vrl file inside temp directory
new_dir2 <- file.path(
  temp_dir,
  "testdir2",
  seq_along(vrl_files2)
)
for (i in 1:length(new_dir2)) {
  if (!dir.exists(new_dir2[i])) dir.create(new_dir2[i], recursive = TRUE)
}

# redistribute files
vrl_files3 <- file.path(new_dir2, basename(vrl_files2))
file.copy(vrl_files2, vrl_files3)

# write each CSV file to same location as corresponding VRL (full path input)
vdat_convert(vrl_files3)

# same but use input dir only and overwrite = TRUE
vdat_convert(dirname(vrl_files3), overwrite = TRUE)

# same but write all CSV files to new location
new_dir3 <- file.path(temp_dir, "testdir3")
if (!dir.exists(new_dir3)) dir.create(new_dir3)

vdat_convert(vrl_files3, out_dir = new_dir3)

# same but use input dir only and recursive = TRUE
vdat_convert(
  src = file.path(temp_dir, "testdir2"),
  out_dir = new_dir3,
  overwrite = TRUE,
  recursive = TRUE
)

## End(Not run)
```

vdat_csv_schema — *A schema for Innovasea Fathom (VDAT) CSV files*

Description

A schema for Innovasea Fathom (VDAT) CSV files, produced by 'vdat.exe' (Fathom Connect) or `vdat_convert()`.

Usage

```
vdat_csv_schema
```

Format

An object of class `list` of length 2.

Details

A list of lists of data frames that define record types (e.g., `DIAG`, `DET`, `EVENT_OFFLOAD`), columm names (e.g. `Device Time (UTC)`, `Time`), and data types (e.g., `character`, `POSIXct`) for comma-separated-values text file containing data produced by Innovasea's `vdat.exe` (packaged with Fathom Connect software).

This is used to enforce column names and data types in `read_vdat_csv()`.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook

vector_heading — *Calculate direction (heading) of a vector (in degrees)*

Description

Calculate direction (heading) of each link of a vector (in degrees)

Usage

```
vector_heading(x, y = NULL, coord_sys = NA)
```

Arguments

`x`	A numeric vector of x coordinates; minimum of 2. OR A two-column matrix or data frame with x coordinates in column 1 and y coordinates in column 2.
`y`	A numeric vector of y coordinates; minimum of 2.
`coord_sys`	The type of geographical coordinate system used. Possible values are `NA` (for any cartesian grid; e.g., UTM) or `longlat` (for WGS84 in decimal degrees).

Details

Calculates direction (in degrees) for each of k-1 vectors, where k = length(x) - 1. Lengths of x and y must be equal.

Value

A numeric scalar with heading in degrees or a numeric vector of headings if `length(x)` > 2.

If units are decimal degrees (i.e., `coord_sys` = `"longlat"`) then the angles returned will represent the heading at the start of each vector.

Note

This function is called from within `crw_in_polygon()`

Author(s)

C. Holbrook (cholbrook@usgs.gov)

Examples

```
# example using generic cartesian (regular grid) coordinates
x <- c(2, 4)
y <- c(2, 4)
vector_heading(x, y)

x2 <- c(2, 4, 2)
y2 <- c(2, 4, 2)
vector_heading(x2, y2)


# example using WGS84 lat-lon
# e.g., from Duluth to Toronto to Detroit

path1 <- data.frame(
  city = c("Duluth", "Toronoto", "Detroit"),
  longitude = c(-92.1005, -79.3832, -83.0458),
  latitude = c(46.7867, 43.6532, 42.3314)
)

# example using the x, y input method way
vector_heading(
  x = c(-92.1005, -79.3832, -83.0458),
  y = c(46.7867, 43.6532, 42.3314),
  coord_sys = "longlat"
)

# example using the x-only input method
vector_heading(
  x = path1[, c("longitude", "latitude")],
  coord_sys = "longlat"
)
```

video-images *Video frames of walleye movements in Lake Huron*

Description

Sequential images of walleye movements in Lake Huron for testing functionality of ffmpeg function.

Format

Folder contains 30 sequentially labeled .png image files

Filename

frames

Author(s)

Todd Hayden

Source

http://glatos.glos.us/home/project/HECWL

Examples

```
system.file("extdata", "frames", package = "glatos")
```

vue_convert *Convert an Innovasea Vemco VRL file to a VUE CSV file*

Description

Use Innovasea's command line program VUE.exe (distributed with VUE software) to make a CSV file containing detection data from a VRL file (receiver event data are not supported).

Usage

```
vue_convert(
  src,
  out_dir = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  recursive = FALSE,
  vue_exe_path = NULL,
  skip_pattern = "-RLD_",
  show_progress = TRUE,
  diagn = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

src	Character string with path and name of a detection file (VRL), a vector of file names, or a directory containing files. If only file name is given, then the file must be located in the working directory.
out_dir	Optional character string with directory where CSV files will be written. If NULL (default) then each file will be written to the same directory as its source file.
overwrite	Logical. If TRUE, output CSV file(s) will overwrite existing CSV file(s) with same name in out_dir. If FALSE (default), any output files that already exist in out_dir will be skipped, with warning.
recursive	Logical. If TRUE and src is a directory, then all VRL files in all subdirectories of src will be converted. Default is FALSE. Ignored if src is a not directory.
vue_exe_path	The full path to VUE.exe. If NULL (default) then the path to VUE.exe must be in the PATH environment variable of the system. See check_vue.
skip_pattern	A regular expression used to exclude files from processing. Default value "-RLD_" will exclude "RAW LOG" files. Ignored if src contains file names.
show_progress	Logical. Indicates if progress bar should be shown.
diagn	Logical. Indicates if errors or warnings message (from vue.exe) should be displayed (default = FALSE).

Details

If src is a directory, then all source files in that directory (including all subdirectories if recursive = TRUE) with supported extension ("vrl") will be converted to CSV. Otherwise, only those files specified in src will be converted. Each output CSV file will have same name as its source file, except extension will be csv.

Conversion is done by system call to the Innovasea program VUE.exe (included with Innovasea's VUE software; available at https://support.fishtracking.innovasea.com/s/downloads). VUE.exe must be available at the location specified by vue_exe_path or via system PATH environment variable. See also check_vue.

Value

A character string or vector with the full path and name of each output file, including files that were skipped (when output file exists and overwrite = FALSE).

Output

A comma-separated-values (CSV) text file in Innovasea's default VUE Export format for each input VRL file. Each CSV is named the same (except for extension) as the source file (e.g., `VR2W_109924_20110718_1.csv`).

Note

Tested on VUE 2.8.1.

Only detection records are written. Receiver event data are not exported because that functionality was not supported by the VUE system command at time of writing. See `vue_convert` to extract detection and event data.

VUE does not automatically correct timestamps for clock skew. To create a CSV file with corrected timestamps using VUE's linear time correction method, first time-correct each file using the VRL editor in VUE (under Tools menu). To speed up that process, uncheck the "Import" checkbox next to each filename, then run `vue_convert` to create a CSV for each edited (e.g. time-corrected) VRL.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook (cholbrook@usgs.gov)

Examples

```
## Not run:

# Check vue.exe
check_vue()

# all examples below assume path to VUE.exe is in system PATH environment
# variable. If not (you get an error), add input argument 'vue_exe_path'
# with path directory with VUE.exe.
# e.g.,
# vue_convert(vrl_files,
#             vue_exe_path = "C:/Program Files (x86)/Vemco/VUE")

# get path to example VRL files in glatos
vrl_files <- system.file("extdata", "detection_files_raw",
  c(
    "VR2W_109924_20110718_1.vrl",
    "VR2W180_302187_20180629_1.vrl",
    "VR2AR_546310_20190613_1.vrl",
    "VR2Tx_480022_20190613_1.vrl"
  ),
  package = "glatos"
)

# copy to temp_dir
temp_dir <- tempdir()
vrl_files2 <- file.path(temp_dir, basename(vrl_files))
file.copy(vrl_files, vrl_files2)
```

```
# uncomment to open in file browser
# utils::browseURL(temp_dir)

# call VUE.exe; default args
vue_convert(vrl_files2)

# run again and overwrite
vue_convert(vrl_files2, overwrite = TRUE)

# run again without progress bars
vue_convert(vrl_files2, overwrite = TRUE, show_progress = FALSE)


# change output directory
new_dir <- file.path(temp_dir, "testdir")
if (!dir.exists(new_dir)) dir.create(new_dir)

# write to new directory
vue_convert(vrl_files2, out_dir = new_dir)


# multiple source folders
# make new folder for each vrl file inside temp directory
new_dir2 <- file.path(
  temp_dir,
  "testdir2",
  seq_along(vrl_files2)
)
for (i in 1:length(new_dir2)) {
  if (!dir.exists(new_dir2[i])) dir.create(new_dir2[i], recursive = TRUE)
}

# redistribute files
vrl_files3 <- file.path(new_dir2, basename(vrl_files2))
file.copy(vrl_files2, vrl_files3)

# write each CSV file to same location as corresponding VRL (full path input)
vue_convert(vrl_files3)

# same but use input dir only and overwrite = TRUE
vue_convert(dirname(vrl_files3), overwrite = TRUE)

# same but write all CSV files to new location
new_dir3 <- file.path(temp_dir, "testdir3")
if (!dir.exists(new_dir3)) dir.create(new_dir3)

vue_convert(vrl_files3, out_dir = new_dir3)

# same but use input dir only and recursive = TRUE
vue_convert(
  src = file.path(temp_dir, "testdir2"),
  out_dir = new_dir3,
  overwrite = TRUE,
```

```
  recursive = TRUE
)

## End(Not run)
```

---

write_vdat_csv — *Write a vdat_list object to disk in Innovasea Fathom VDAT CSV format*

Description

Write a vdat_list object to disk in Innovasea Fathom VDAT CSV format

Usage

```
write_vdat_csv(
  vdat,
  record_types = NULL,
  out_file = NULL,
  output_format = "csv.fathom",
  include_empty = FALSE,
  export_settings = NULL
)
```

Arguments

`vdat` A `vdat_list` object; e.g., produced by `read_vdat_csv`..

`record_types` An optional vector of character strings with names of record types to include in output. E.g., "DET" for detection records. Default (`NULL`) will write all record types present in input CSV `vdat`.

`out_file` Character string with name of CSV file to be written. If `NULL` (default), or if `out_file` only contains a path, then file name will be derived from the data source file name using `` tail(vdat$DATA_SOURCE_FILE$`File Name`, 1) ``.

`output_format` Character string with output format. Options are: `"csv.fathom"` (default) writes a single CSV file (for each input file) with multiple record types interleaved; `"csv.fathom.split"` writes a folder (for each input file) containing a separate CSV for each record type.

`include_empty` Logical (default = `FALSE`). If `output_format = "csv.fathom.split"`, should files be written for empty objects.

`export_settings`
(NOT YET IMPLEMENTED). Placeholder for future specification of other options available via Fathom Data Export app. (E.g., 'Data Types to Include', 'Data Filter', 'Filename Suffix', 'Time Offset in Hours', 'Split CSV by UTC Day'.)

Details

Writing is done via fwrite.

Value

A character string with full path and file name to output file.

Author(s)

C. Holbrook (cholbrook@usgs.gov)

Examples

```
## Not run:

# Example 1. Read and write a single file

vrl_file <- system.file("extdata", "detection_files_raw",
  "VR2W_109924_20110718_1.vrl",
  package = "glatos"
)

temp_dir <- tempdir()

csv_file <- vdat_convert(vrl_file, out_dir = temp_dir)

# utils::browseURL(temp_dir)

# read all record types
vdat <- read_vdat_csv(csv_file)

# write to single file (output_format = "csv.fathom")
temp_file <- tempfile(fileext = ".csv")
write_vdat_csv(vdat, out_file = temp_file)

# write to multiple files (fathom split option)
temp_dir2 <- tempdir()
write_vdat_csv(vdat,
  out_file = temp_dir2,
  output_format = "csv.fathom.split"
)

## End(Not run)
```

`[.vdat_list` *Subset method for vdat_list that retains attributes*

Description

Subset method for vdat_list that retains attributes

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'vdat_list'
x[i]
```

Arguments

x	a vdat_list from which to extract element(s).
i	indices specifying elements to extract or replace.

Index